THE

JEWISH CHRONICLE.

(ספר זכרון)

ESTABLISHED 1841.] [REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

No. 838.—NEW SERIES.] FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1885;—IYAR 2, 5645. [PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 6th April, at 120, Vyse Street, Birmingham, the wife of MAURICE NATHAN, of a son.

On the 10th April, at Beaufort House, Chichester Street, Upper Westbourne Terrace, W., the wife of NATHANIEL ABRAHAMS, of a son.

On the 11th April, at 22, Sunderland Terrace, Westbourne Park, W., the wife of MICHAEL A. GREEN, of a son.

On the 12th April, at Ethel House, 73, Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale, the wife of JAMES E. KINO (née Ethel Harris), of a son.—No cards.

On the 12th April, at 81, Highbury New Park, N., the wife of GUSTAVE TUCK, of a daughter.

On the 12th April, at 68, Newington Causeway, S.E., the wife of MAURICE JACOBS, of a son.

On Monday evening, April 13th, ערת״ איר, at 62, Springfield Road, St. John's Wood, N.W., the wife of L. FELSENSTEIN, of a son.

On the 13th April, at Tenter House, St. Mark's Street, Goodman's Fields, the wife of Mr. LEWIS HART, of a son.—San Francisco, and American and Texas papers please copy.

On the 13th April, at Glyndale, Abbey Road, St. John's Wood, N.W., the wife of ALFRED A. MOORE, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 15th April, at the East London Synagogue, by the Rev. V. Rosenstein, assisted by the Rev. H. Millem, HARRY GLUCKSTEIN, of Victoria West, South Africa, son of the late Samuel Gluckstein, of London, to EMMA, youngest daughter of the late ISAIAH JOSEPH, of Norfolk Terrace, Notting Hill.

On the 15th April, at Brightlands, Pembridge Villas (the residence of the sister of the bride), by the Rev. S. Singer, assisted by the Rev. M. Haines, RACHEL, daughter of the late BARNET and FANNY JOSEPH, of Jesmond House, Cambridge Gardens, W., to SAMUEL GERSHON, of 157, Canning Street, Liverpool. No cards.

On Wednesday, 15th April, א׳ ראש חדש, at the Synagogue, Robinson Row, Hull, by the Revs. E. Pearlson and I. A. Levy, ESTHER, eldest daughter of Mr. SOLOMON GOLTMAN, of 21, Prospect Street, to Mr. A. L. ROBINSON, of Edinburgh, Scotland.

On the 15th April, at Silver's Rooms, by the Revs. S. Munz and J. A. Gouldstein, JACOB LION, third son of Lion Lion, 12, Highbury New Park, N., to RACHEL, youngest daughter of JOEL PHILLIPS, 3, Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

On the 16th April, at the residence of the bride's parents, HASRIETT, eldest daughter of HENRY HYMANS, "Normanhurst," West Hampstead N.W., to NELSON, third son of the late BARNETT SAMUEL, of 4, Clifton Gardens, Maida Hill, W.

DEATHS.

On the 11th March, at Vaal River, South Africa, while bathing, SAMUEL BAUM, aged 26, son of H. Baum, of 42, Great Alie Street, London. Deeply regretted by his family and large circle of friends.

On the 10th April, at her residence, 140, Bute Street, Cardiff, after 7 days' severe suffering, FANNY, the beloved wife of SOLOMON SAMUEL, aged 24. Deeply lamented by her sorrowing husband, children, parents, brothers, sisters and her numerous friends.—Cape and Australian papers please copy.

On the 10th April, at 51, Hoxton Square, N., RUDOLPH, infant son of SARAH and HENRY GLEITZMAN, aged 1 year and 9 months. May his soul rest in peace!

On the 11th April, at his residence, 29, Elizabeth Street, Cheetham, Manchester, SAMUEL JACOB JORDAIN, son of the late Reuben J. Jordain, of Liverpool, in his 51st year. Deeply lamented by his sorrowing wife and family. May his soul rest in peace!

On the 12th April, at 42, West Derby Street, Liverpool, GABRIEL PHILLIPS, aged 42. Deeply lamented by his sorrowing wife, family and relatives. May his soul rest in peace! Australian and Philadelphian papers please copy.

On the 13th April, Nisan 28th, at 71, Queen's Road, Brownswood Park, N., MYER SETTON, aged 53. Deeply lamented by his sorrowing wife, children, and a large circle of friends. May his soul rest in peace!

On the 14th April, at 145, Grosvenor Road, Highbury New Park, N., HENRY ERNEST, second fondly loved son of SOLOMON and SARAH SCHWERSEE, aged 2 years and 10 months. Deeply mourned.

MR. and Mrs. H. BAUM & DAUGHTERS return THANKS for visits, letters and cards of condolence received during their late bereavement for their lamented son and brother.

MR. S. DAVIES returns THANKS for letters, cards and visits of condolence received during the week of mourning for his late father.—259, Seven Sisters Road, Finsbury Park, N.

MRS. EMANUEL, High Street, Whitechapel, MOSES SIMMONDS, 5, Bell Lane, Spitalfields, ISAAC SIMMONDS, 86 Commercial Street, Spitalfields, JOHN SIMMONDS, 101, Approach Road, Victoria Park, return THANKS for kind letters, cards, and visits of condolence received during the week of mourning for their late lamented mother, S. Simmonds, 9, Bell Lane, Spitalfields.

MR. V. LEVY & DAUGHTERS, Mrs. VAN ADELBERG and the Brothers HANDELAAR beg to return their sincere THANKS for the kind visits, cards and letters of condolence received during the week of mourning for their lamented wife, mother and sister.—15, St. Mark Street.

MRS. SZAPIRA, 39, Market Place, Boston, Lincolnshire, tenders her THANKS for the numerous letters of condolence and sympathy she has received since the death of her husband, and begs her friends will accept this acknowledgment of their kind sympathy.

THE TOMBSTONE to the memory of the late THERESA BERLINER will be CONSECRATED at the West Ham Cemetery on SUNDAY, April 19th, at 3 o'clock p.m.—Relatives and friends please accept this intimation.

THE TOMBSTONE to the memory of the late BARNETT COHEN of 27, Tavistock Square, will be SET at Willesden Cemetery, on SUNDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock p.m. Relatives and friends will please accept this intimation.

THE TOMBSTONE to the memory of the late PHŒBE HYAMS, of 304, Grays' Inn Road, will be SET on SUNDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock, at the Brompton Cemetery. Relatives and friends please accept this intimation.

MR. HENRY LEWIS, 43, Clapham Road, begs to inform the relatives and friends that the TOMBSTONE to the memory of his late lamented mother, Mrs. NANCY LEWIS, late of 17, Mitre Street, Aldgate, will be SET on SUNDAY, the 26th, at the West Ham Cemetery, at 3 o'clock.

JEWISH HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
CHENIES STREET, BEDFORD SQUARE.
President—Sir SAUL SAMUEL, K.C.M.G.

LECTURES ON SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.

THURSDAY, April 23rd, at 7·30 p.m. precisely, Alfred G. Henriques, Esq., in the Chair, Mr. R. MELDOLA, F.C.S., &c., &c., on "Earthquakes."

Admission by Ticket, to be obtained of Mrs. GILL, the Head Mistress of the School.

A Course of Lectures on the Hebrew Language is given by the Rev. A. LOWY during School hours.

J. SAMUEL and SON, MONUMENTAL MASONS and UNDERTAKERS.
Works:—147, SIDNEY-STREET, MILE END
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12, ROBERTSON TERRACE.
References kindly permitted to:

Rev. PH. BENDER, Beaufort College, St. Leonards.
JOSEPH DAVIS, Esq., 185, Maida Vale, London.
Lieut.-Col. M. DEFRIES, Montague House, Montague Street, Russell Square.
MAURICE HART, Esq., 15, Torrington Square, London.
Rev. M. KEIZER, Great Synagogue Chambers, Aldgate, London.
B. BIRNBAUM, Esq., 28, Highbury Grove, N.
FREEMAN COHEN, Esq., 53, Petherton Road, N.

EXTRACT FROM "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

"The visitors staying with Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Joseph, at 12, Robertson Terrace, Hastings, during the Passover Holidays, have testified in a very substantial manner their appreciation of the comforts and attention they received during their visit. Between 50 and 60 ladies and gentlemen subscribed for a very handsome service of plate, consisting of a full tea and coffee service, with salvers to match, together with a framed testimonial. This is the second time during the last six months that the visitors have voluntarily and publicly expressed their satisfaction."

TARIFF SENT ON APPLICATION.

ק״ק כנסת ישראל
UNITED SYNAGOGUE.

DALSTON SYNAGOGUE.

THE Rev. HERMANN GOLLANCZ, of Manchester, will (by kind permission of the Wardens of his Synagogue), DELIVER a SERMON and OFFICIATE in this Synagogue on SABBATH NEXT, the 18th instant.

By order, M. H. MYERS, Sec.

ק״ק כנסת ישראל
UNITED SYNAGOGUE.

NEW SYNAGOGUE,
GREAT ST. HELEN'S.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ELECTION for a gentleman to fill the vacant post of READER will take place on SUNDAY NEXT, the 19th inst.

The Poll will be opened at 12 o'clock and closed at 3.

By order,
ISAAC COHEN, Sec.

April 17th, 5645—1885.

CANDIDATES.

Rev. S. ALEXANDER.
Rev. M. A. EPSTEIN.
Rev. A. RUTKOWSKY.
Rev. H. SINGERMANN.

The Rev. I. Levine has withdrawn his candidature.

MANCHESTER HEBREW CONGREGATION.

WANTED a Gentleman to act as SECOND READER, בעל קורא, and SECRETARY. Salary £156 per annum and perquisites. Applications and testimonials to be addressed to I. Frankenburg, Esq., President, Great Synagogue Chambers, York Street, Cheetham, Manchester.

BAYSWATER and NOTTING HILL HEBREW and RELIGION CLASSES held on SUNDAY MORNINGS at 236, Cornwall Road, Notting Hill. Conducted by Miss M. ELLIS. The Grammar and Translation thoroughly taught. Terms, 15s. per quarter. Highest references.

THE PUPILS of Edmonton House Academy will RE-ASSEMBLE for the Summer Term on THURSDAY, April 30th.

BRIGHTON
(Facing the Sea)
IMPORTANT NOTICE

MISS JOSEPH having disposed of her business at Hastings, has taken a very commodious mansion, adjoining Cavendish Mansions, for the purpose of ACCOMMODATING the Jewish public with Board and Residence. Tariff on application to
MISS JOSEPH,
OAKLANDS, CAVENDISH PLACE,
BRIGHTON.

CAUTION.—MARK YOUR LINEN. CRYSTAL PALACE BOND'S GOLD MEDAL MARKING INK. Genuine has the words Prepared by the Daughter of the late John Bond on each label. Awarded 16 Prize Gold and other Medals.

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JEWISH BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

AN EXHIBITION OF THE WORK of the Apprentices under the charge of the Industrial Committee of the Board, will be held (by kind permission of Messrs. MacKessack Brothers) at the ST. ANDREW'S ART CABINET WORKS, TAVISTOCK PLACE, W.C., on SUNDAY, the 19th April, 1885.

The Prizes will be distributed by LIONEL L. COHEN, Esq., President of the Board, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Exhibition will be open to the public FREE from 2 till 6 p.m.

NEUMEYER HALL,
HART STREET, BLOOMSBURY, W.C.

MR CLAUDE G. MONTEFIORE will DELIVER a LECTURE at NEUMEYER HALL, on TUESDAY, April 21st, at 8 p.m. precisely.

Subject—"THE LAST 27 CHAPTERS OF ISAIAH."

Admission by Ticket to be obtained (free) from
Miss Emily Harris, 9, Queen's Square W.C.
Mr. C. G. Montefiore, 18, Portman Square, W.
and on application to the Head Master of the Westminster Jews' Free School, Hanway Place, Oxford Street, between the hours of 5 and 6.

THE Rev. A. TERTIS (Reader of the Princes Street Synagogue) begs to inform the Public that he has had successful practice, extending over ten years, in both London and the Provinces, as a
PRACTICAL MOHEL (מוהל)
(Taught and Certified by the Rev. S. Levy).
Letters, &c., will receive prompt attention.
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CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST,
VICTORIA PARK, E.
President:
H.R.H. the DUKE of CONNAUGHT, K.G.

THE ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will take place at the CANNON STREET HOTEL on WEDNESDAY, 27th May, Mr. SHERIFF PHILLIPS, in the Chair.

As Funds are much NEEDED to meet the heavy expenses of the Hospital, the HELP of the friends of the institution is very EARNESTLY SOLICITED on this occasion.

Gentlemen willing to act as Stewards are requested to communicate their names to the Secretary.

STEPHEN OLDING, Treasurer.
T. STORRAR-SMITH, Secretary.
Office—24, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

METROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL
KINGSLAND ROAD.
City Office:
163, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C.

THE ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will be held at
WILLIS'S ROOMS, ST. JAMES'S,
on
THURSDAY, MAY 21ST,
Baron FERDINAND DE ROTHSCHILD in the Chair.

CONTRIBUTIONS are earnestly solicited in aid of the FUNDS for BUILDING the NEW HOSPITAL, now in course of erection, and for current expenditure.

No letters of recommendation are required. Poverty and Sickness, or Sudden Injury, the only passports needed.

A Donation of £10 10s. constitutes the Donor a Life Governor of this Charity.

A Donation of £5 5s. constitutes a Lady a Life Governor.

A subscription of £1 1s. and upwards constitutes an Annual Governor as long as continued.

CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully received by the Bankers, Messrs. Glyn, Mills and Co., 67, Lombard Street, E.C.; by Messrs. Defries and Sons, 147, Houndsditch; and at the Hospital by

GEORGE CROXTON, Sec.

חובבי ציון לסוכרת מטה
SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING COLONIES IN PALESTINE.
Office—32, JEWRY STREET, ALDGATE, LONDON, E.C.

ALL who may sympathise with the object of this Society, whether resident in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, are EARNESTLY INVITED to co-operate and to communicate with the Honorary Secretary at the above address. Plans, when perfected, will be duly announced.

ELLIS BERG, President, 11, Houndsditch.
CHARLES WOLLRAUCH, Vice-President, 14, Gt. Alie Street, E.
SAMUEL MONTAGU, Treasurer, 60, Old Broad Street, E.C.
JOSEPH BERG, Honorary Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the next Half-yearly Examination for MATRICULATION in this University will commence on MONDAY, the 15th of June, 1885.—In addition to the Examination at the University, Provincial Examinations will be held at University College, Aberystwith; University College, Bangor; Queen's College, Birmingham; University College, Bristol; University College, Cardiff; the Ladies' College, Cheltenham (for Ladies only); St. Gregory's College, Downside; New College, Eastbourne; the Literary Institute, Edinburgh; the Royal Medical College, Epsom; the Yorkshire College, Leeds; University College, Liverpool; the Owens College, Manchester; the School of Science and Art, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Firth College, Sheffield; Stonyhurst College; and St. Edmund's College, Ware.

Every Candidate is required to transmit his Certificate of Age to the Registrar (University of London, Burlington Gardens, London, W.) at least one calendar month before the commencement of the Examination.

ARTHUR MILMAN, M.A.,
Registrar.

April 13th, 1885.

28, Formosa Street, Maida Vale.

THE Misses BENRIMO beg to announce that the Vacation at their Establishment will terminate on MONDAY NEXT, 20th APRIL.

Prospectuses may be obtained on application at the above address.

THE Widow Mrs. H. ROSENBERG, begs to inform her customers and the public that she has always on hand a select stock of the very finest quality POULTRY at very moderate prices, and thanks her numerous customers for their past patronage, and hopes by strict attention to merit a continuance of the same. Weddings, Dinner Parties and country orders supplied on the shortest notice. Carts to all parts of London daily.
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THE following additional sums are thankfully acknowledged:
Per "Jewish Chronicle."

In memory of Hannah Hyman ...	£1	6 0
Mrs. Jewell, Jersey		5 0
	£1	11 0
Anonymous		10 0

Further donations will be thankfully received by I. LAZARUS, Treasurer.
34, Upper Berkeley Street, W.

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SOCIETY FOR PROVIDING POOR STRANGERS WITH MEALS ON SABBATHS AND FESTIVALS.
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Per S. Goldhill, Esq., President.

"Victor"	£1	0 0
"In memory of mother"		10 0

קה"ק שערי אמונה בריזבאן י"ע"א
BRISBANE HEBREW CONGREGATION.
SYNAGOGUE CHAMBERS,
Brisbane, June 5644—1884.

THE inborn characteristic of our race and faith—to make the name of God great, wherever a remant of the House of Israel be found; the increase of our numbers in Queensland, and the fact that although a Jewish community has existed in Brisbane for upwards of Twenty Years, it has not been enabled as yet to obtain a place of worship of its own, dedicated exclusively to its legitimate and sacred purposes, have moved us to give substantial shape and form to our ardent desires, and to remove the disadvantages under which our faith and ourselves at present labour, by building a Metropolitan Synagogue, which, shall, as far as our own means and other resources extend, be worthy of the sanctity of its purpose, provide for the present due and uninterrupted performance of our religious worship, be a fitting religious heirloom to our immediate posterity, and such an emblem of our faith and race in Brisbane that Australian Jews in general may look upon with becoming pride.

Preliminary steps were taken for the achievement of this sacred object some years ago, when by economical and thrifty use of the weekly subscriptions, paid towards the maintenance of a temporary synagogue, a building site was acquired; the growth of the city rendered that site unsuitable for its purpose, and advantage being taken of the rise in the price of land, it was advantageously sold, and with the proceeds thereof, part has been devoted to the purchase of a more suitable piece of land, and the balance remains to form a nucleus of a Building Fund, which, supplemented by our own means and exertions, and the known goodwill and liberality of our coreligionists in Australia, will, it is hoped, lead to the consummation of our wishes in this respect.

The cost of the proposed buildings, it is estimated, will be £5,000, of which sum £3,000 has to be made up; our own members have all promised to subscribe as far as their means will allow them, but even these promised subscriptions, liberal though they be, will necessarily fall far short of the amount required.

The Committee therefore earnestly APPEAL for kind and substantial aid and interest in this cause, so that their work now begun may be carried out to a successful issue.

Further donations are earnestly requested and will be received by the Rev. Dr. Hermann Adler; at the "Jewish Chronicle" office; and by the undersigned,

P. MILLENGEN, Gregory Terrace, Brisbane, and
L. D. BENJAMIN, Maximilian House, Ann St., Brisbane.
} Joint Treasurers.

INSURANCE AGENT.

HENRY H. HYAMS (Life, Fire, and Accidents), 5, Duke Street, Aldgate E.C., & 36, Birchington Road, Kilburn, N.W

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"Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss."—Jas iv. 3.

"You ask that you may have eternal life; Jesus giveth answer, Then 'keep the Commandments.'"—Mt. xix. 17.

"Remember the Sabbath Day, to keep it Holy."—Exo. xx. 8.

A still small Voice doth say, Do you not now ask amiss?

F. PARKER.
Treleigh, Highgate, London, N.

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שני הממות

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To be had of the author, 3a, Tenter Street North, Goodman's Fields, E.

The work has been favourably reviewed by many of the principal journals devoted to Jewish literature, and has received the approval of scholars holding the highest positions.

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37, DUKE STREET, ALDGATE, E.C.

M. JOSEPH, FISHMONGER (late of 101, Middlesex Street), begs to intimate to his numerous patrons that he has transferred his business to more commodious and central premises,

4, MIDDLESEX STREET, WHITECHAPEL, E.,

Where he will continue to supply every variety of fresh, fried, and stewed fish of the finest description. All orders will be executed with the utmost expedition, and patrons may rely on the same strict attention to their commands as heretofore.

SMOKED SALMON OF VERY BEST QUALITY.
FISH SENT READY FOR TABLE.

Anchovies, Spanish Olives (2s. per quart), Cucumbers, Pickled Herrings, &c., all of the finest quality, always in store. Deliveries at the West, North, South, as required.

Wedding Orders, Breakfast, and Evening Parties supplied in first-class style.

REBECCA SONDERVAN, 65, Moscow Road, Queen's Road, Bayswater, begs to inform the inhabitants of Bayswater, that she has opened a Business to supply the Jewish community with Smoked Beef, Tongues, Worsht, Veal and Beef Sausages, Smoked Salmon, Dutch Herrings, Cucumbers, Spanish Olives, Dutch Cheese, Pickles, Jams, Sarson's Vinegar, &c., &c. Agent for Jacob's Fish Frying Oil and for Abraham's celebrated Sausages and Smoked Beef, &c.

Orders punctually attended to. A trial is earnestly solicited.

Grand Sale of Claret—Without Reserve.

MESSRS. SOUTHARD and CO., Sworn Brokers, of 2, St. Dunstan's Hill, have received instructions from Messrs. A. Lalande and Co., of Bordeaux, to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on 6th May, at the London Commercial Sale Rooms, Mincing Lane, the following fine lots of CLARET of the vintage 1870 which are the produce of the most celebrated Chateaux of the Médoc and which have been in their possession since the time of the vintage, viz.:—

Dozens.
917 Château Latour, bottled at the Château.
200 Château Margaux.
1,350 Château Leoville Poyferré (their own growth).
250 Château Ranzan Segla.
900 Château Darfort Margaux.
340 Château Brane Cantenac.
2,000 Château Ducru Beaucaillou.
120 Château Larose,
1,300 Château Montrose.
400 Château Cos d'Estournel.
1,500 Château Brown Cantenac (their own growth).
1,000 Château Giscours,
350 Château Palmer.

10,527 dozens.

It is well known that Messrs. A. Lalande and Co., were the largest operators in the clarets of the 1870 vintage, and such a collection of the finest wines of that vintage is quite unique in its way, the wines being all fit for immediate use, having been bottled under Messrs. Lalande's supervision in 1873-4. The whole of the wines have been shipped to this port for the purpose of this sale, and will be sold in bond in London.—All particulars can be had from Messrs. W. Finke and Co., 27, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street; and from Messrs. Southard and Co., 2, St. Dunstan's Hill.

By order of the Trustees in Liquidation.—Preliminary announcement.—In the matter of Sir Richard Mansel Mansel, Bart.—Important Equities of Redemption in valuable freehold estates in Surrey, Sussex, Glamorganshire, and Carmarthenshire, producing a large annual income, capable of being greatly increased by developing the estates.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUMLEY are instructed by Mr. J. J. Saffery, the trustee, to prepare for SALE, by AUCTION, at the Mart, E.C., on TUESDAY, April 28th, at 2 o'clock, the very valuable EQUITIES of REDEMPTION in important freehold landed estates in the counties of Surrey, Sussex, Glamorganshire, and Carmarthenshire, including the Grange Estate of building land and ground-rents at Wimbledon, building land and minerals at Swansea, with the manor of Swansea and rich mines, building land and ground rents in the town of Carmarthen, and the Lingfield Estate, with mansion close to East Grinstead, in Sussex.—Printed particulars and conditions of sale to be had of J. J. Saffery, Esq., trustee, 14, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.; of Messrs. Beyfus and Beyfus, Solicitors to the trustee, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.; and of Lumleys, Land Agents and Auctioneers, St. James's Street.

New Bond Street and Maddox Street—Valuable Profit Rent of £1,055 per annum, secured on shop and gallery property, for lucrative investments.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUMLEY will SELL by AUCTION, at the Mart, E.C., on TUESDAY, April 28th, at 2 o'clock, unless previously sold, valuable and well-secured improved RENTAL, amounting to £1,055 per annum, amply secured upon the prominently situate corner premises No 47, New Bond Street, and 60, Maddox Street, comprising capital shop in Bond Street and the well-known Hanover Gallery, a magnificent range of picture galleries, with offices and sets of chambers, occupying an area of about 4,400 superficial feet; let on lease for 21 years, and held at nominal ground-rents, with reversion at the end of the present sublease. May be viewed by permission, and particulars and conditions of sale obtained of H. Montagu, Esq., 5 and 6, Bucklersbury, E.C.; Messrs. Stones, Morris, and Stone, Solicitors, 5, Finsbury Circus, E.C.; and of Lumleys, Land Agents and Auctioneers, St. James's Street, Piccadilly.

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WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.
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This Institution was originally intended for the benefit of necessitous gentlewomen only, but has since been extended to servants and others, thus affording persons of limited means an opportunity of obtaining artificial teeth, &c., of best material and workmanship, and with all the most modern and scientific improvements, at less charge than often paid for inferior dentistry. As it has come to the knowledge of the Directors that the objects of the Institution have been much abused by ladies of position participating in its benefits, it is now earnestly requested that none other than those for whom the Institution is intended will in future attempt to avail themselves of its advantages, as Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays are set apart for both ladies and gentlemen. All consultations free. Senior Consulting Dental Surgeon—H. F. PARTRIDGE, L.D.S., R.C.S., F.S.S. Hon. Sec.—Major G. HOLLAND, R.A. Established 16 years.

N.B. Mrs. Partridge, daughter of the late Dr. B. Benjamin Kisch, will be happy to receive private communications from Jewesses of limited means.

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N. HIRSCHFIELD begs to thank her customers for their kind patronage, and to intimate that she has taken the above-mentioned premises, where she intends carrying on the DRESS and MANTLE BUSINESS as hitherto. The latest Parisian styles in Dresses and Mantles, both made and unmade, will always be kept in stock. The above-mentioned premises have been taken in order to make it more select to meet the requirements of many of her patrons. The management under the direction of N. HIRSCHFIELD. The latest style and a perfect fit guaranteed. Ladies can be attended at their own residences if necessary.

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J. P. begs respectfully to thank his numerous customers for the very large amount of support he has received since he succeeded to the business carried on for many years by Mr. H. Solomon, at the above address, and begs to say, that, in consequence of the premises being required for City Improvements, he has REMOVED TO 26, SANDY'S ROW, BISHOPSGATE, where he hopes to receive the continued support of the Jewish public. All articles of the best quality, at the very lowest prices. Orders by post or telegram punctually attended to. Carts to all parts of London daily. A trial order solicited.

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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Demnat question has entered on its all but final phase by the return to that town of the delegates who had been sent to Tangier and to Fez, to lay their grievances against the Governor before the Sultan and the representatives of the Powers. The closing episode of this mournful chapter in the current history of the Jews in Morocco will be the appointment by the Demnat Jews, as already announced by us, of a communal representative, who shall be placed under the direct protection of the English, French, and Italian Ministers. Fears have been expressed in certain quarters that this Communal Representative may himself be exposed to danger, and that attempts may even be made to tamper with his honesty. We are pleased to state that these fears are groundless. We have been assured on high authority that the person of the Representative, connected as he will be with foreign Ministers, will be regarded as sacred, and that after what has transpired, his presence at Demnat is likely to secure fair treatment in future for the inhabitants of that town. It seems that in addition to the objections, we pointed out as standing in the way of the removal of the Governor from his post, there was actually a potent reason for his retention in office. Through the exercise of his tyrannical sway, he was enabled to check the lawless population of the district, and there is reason to believe that had he been dismissed, the entire locality would have been exposed to danger. Now that his wings have been clipped, in so far as concerns the Jews, his presence in Demnat may even prove a source of safety to the Jews, as interposing a barrier between them and the wild tribes inhabiting the surrounding region.

Lord Coleridge, in the course of the graceful tribute which he paid on Monday night to the memory of Earl Cairns, stated an interesting fact, which has not yet been published, as to the career of the late Judah Benjamin, Q.C. It appears that Mr. Benjamin desired to be raised to the Bench as a judge, no doubt esteeming the dignity and comparative ease of the position as an ample counterbalance to the loss of income which he would have sustained. Lord Coleridge was anxious that the appointment should be made, and, as the Lord Chancellor naturally relied, to a great extent, in such a case, on the recommendation of the Lord Chief Justice of England, Mr. Benjamin's wish would in ordinary circumstances have been fulfilled. Earl Cairns, however, refused to consider Mr. Benjamin's claims. The grounds of the refusal are not stated by Lord Coleridge, except so far as they may be inferred from his expression of belief, in which all will share, that the Chancellor's motives were of a patriotic nature. Perhaps Lord Cairns thought it possible that public opinion in the United States might be offended by the promotion of Jefferson Davis's Secretary of State. The objection seems to us fanciful, and we cannot but regret that the great expounder of mercantile law was not selected to grace the English Bench. His life might even have been prolonged by an earlier cessation of the strain of forensic strife.

The death of the distinguished Russian diplomatist, Prince Orloff, at one time Ambassador in London, and since then Ambassador in Paris and Berlin, recalls to mind that nearly a quarter of a century ago he addressed a memorandum on the Jewish question in Russia to the late Emperor, in which he arrived at the following conclusions:—"It appears to us that the Jewish question can be solved in a comparatively simple manner as follows: 1. The Jews shall be admitted to the same rights, both as regards status and persons, as are enjoyed by all other subjects of the Empire. 2. Foreign Jews shall be permitted to enter Russia and take up their abode there like all other foreigners. 3. Foreign, as well as Russian Jews, shall possess the right of opening commercial and banking houses in every part of the Empire. By means of this last named measure capital will flow into Russia, and our industry will be revived. The enterprising Jews will find a wide field in Russia for their activity, and our country cannot but reap advantage therefrom." Like so many other liberal schemes, this statesmanlike plan for regulating the Jewish question in Russia was pigeon-holed, and, unhappily, has never been acted upon.

The Exhibition of the Work of the Apprentices under the charge of the Industrial Committee of the Board of Guardians, which is to be held next Sunday, is a signal illustration of the progress which has taken place in the communal ideas of philanthropic effort. Thanks mainly to the efforts of the Board, Apprenticeship is now regarded as one of the most important constituents of charitable work. We have got rid of the notion that benevolence must stay its hand until distress has manifested itself, and that it must necessarily assume forms that pauperize and degrade. It is now seen that the truest charity is that which prevents distress, and which stimulates the industrial resources of the persons helped. The Apprenticeship labours of the Board of Guardians fulfil both conditions. The children of the poor are saved from a life of poverty, and in a way that utilizes their capacity for self-help. The evolution of the efficient, independent workman from the child of the Russian refugee who lives in a chronic state of pauperism, is a wondrous and a most gratifying transformation. And yet this is what the Industrial Committee of the Board of Guardians is effecting. There can be no more agreeable vision than that of a number of Jewish lads born and reared amid the deepest poverty, and apparently destined to pass their lives in the same wretched conditions, being saved from their fate, and helped to become independent and happy members of society. The dream, fortunately, turns out to be a reality; and the community cannot be too grateful for efforts which produce such admirable results.

It is the plain duty of everyone who feels such gratitude to evince it practically. The Exhibition to be held on Sunday ought to be well attended. The articles exhibited will bring home to the mind most directly the value of the work which the Industrial Committee of the Board is accomplishing. The Exhibition is to be made the occasion for a distribution of prizes to the Apprentices by Mr. Lionel L. Cohen; and the presence of a large number of visitors, among whom we trust there will be a goodly proportion of ladies, will be a a token of widespread sympathy with the work, which cannot but prove peculiarly grateful to the President of the Board of Guardians and to its Industrial Committee. The expression of sympathy ought, however, to take a still more tangible and practical shape. The Apprenticeship-question is by no means an easy one. One of the chief difficulties with which the labours of the Industrial Committee are beset is the scarcity of masters willing to take Jewish apprentices. It is not right that the Committee should be left to fight this difficulty single-handed. Private individuals might do very much towards removing it if they would use their influence with masters for the purpose of placing Jewish lads. They are constantly coming in contact with employers of skilled labour, and in not a few instances a word from them would secure the desired result. If a goodly number of persons were to determine to use their opportunities in this direction, the very important efforts of the Industrial Committee would be attended with greatly increased success, and many a truly benevolent act would be done without the expenditure of anything beyond a little time and a little trouble.

The first of the present series of Hibbert Lectures delivered by Professor Pfleiderer of Berlin, at St. George's Hall, last Monday, dealt with a subject of some interest to Jews. Professor Pfleiderer has chosen as the general topic of his lectures the Origin of Paulinism and its Influence on Christianity, and on Monday he spoke of the relations of the early Church to Judaism and the genesis of Paul's characteristic teaching. Professor Pfleiderer seems to steer a middle course between the extreme rationalistic school of thinkers who make Paul and not Jesus the author of Christianity, and the ultra-conservative school which traces back to Jesus the supernatural elements in Christian doctrine. He rightly represents the belief in Jesus as the promised Messiah as constituting the sole point of difference between the primitive Church and the Jews. It was Paul who widened the breach beyond the possibitity of repair by engrafting on this one theological creed a number of doctrines which were absolutely repugnant to the Jewish mind. The early Christians adhered to the Jewish ceremonial law; and Christianity, said Professor Pfleiderer, would never have survived had Paul not risen above "massive Judæan particularism." But for this the Messianic movement would never have exceeded the limits of a Jewish sect, and Christianity would probably have expired with the destruction of Jerusalem.

Professor Pfleiderer's views will not comfort orthodox Christians any the more because they are not extreme. He thinks that Baur and the Tübingen school went too far in their ideas about the origin of Christianity, but it is evident that his own moderate opinions are extremely destructive of the claims of Christianity to be regarded as a divine religion. If such fundamental Christian doctrines as those of the supernatural character of Jesus, the Trinity, the Incarnation, and the Atonement were the product of Paul's imagination, then Christianity is nothing more than a man-made religion, and the Tübingen school was not so wrong after all. It is crediting the influence of Jesus with very little weight indeed to affirm, as Professor Pfleiderer does, that had it not been for Paulinism Christianity could not have survived the destruction of the Second Temple—in other words, would not have lasted forty years after the death of the Master. John the Baptist spoke of the coming of Jesus as of one greater than he; but Profesor Pfleiderer in effect recognises a greater still—Paul, the converted Pharisee, who did for Christianity what Jesus himself was unable to do for it. The Professor was repeatedly cheered on Monday; but we doubt whether his audience, among whom were several Christian clergymen, quite realised the true significance of his teaching.

In this connection we may appropriately refer to the cogent communication on the subject of the Trinity which Mr. George Lucas sent us last week. The Rev. Gordon Calthrop was rash enough to declare in our columns a couple of weeks ago that the doctrine of the Trinity is "implicitly" taught in the Hebrew Scriptures. Whereupon Mr. Lucas very pertinently observes that if the Hebrew Scriptures really taught the doctrine it would be expressed clearly and unequivocally. "The difficulty would not have been to understand, but to *misunderstand*; that teaching." Again, says Mr. Lucas, if Moses was a Trinitarian, he signally lacked the power of making himself intelligible; and he was, moreover, a very bad advocate of his own cause, for he not only never made a convert, but so deepened the monotheistic instinct in his followers as to make them incapable of assimilating the idea of the Trinity. The latter consideration becomes all the more noteworthy when it is remembered that Pauline Christianity—that is Christianity itself, according to Prof. Pfleiderer—was accepted, not by Jews, but by Gentiles. When Christianity under the fostering care of Paul developed from the simple belief in Jesus as the Messiah into a complex system of mystical dogmas—of which that of the Trinity was one—the Jews would have nothing to say to it. They left the field to the heathens, to whom it was congenial enough. We commend Mr. Lucas's letter to Mr. Calthrop's careful attention.

It may interest our readers to know that King John of Abyssinia, whose attitude in the Soudan troubles has stood this country in good stead, professes to be a direct descendant from King Solomon. So proud is his Sable Majesty—a Christian by the way—of his origin, that some years back he founded an Order,

which he named "Chatem Suleiman" (Solomon's Seal), after his great Israelitish ancestor. In imitation, to a slight extent, of Solomon's regal splendour, King John commissioned an Italian, Signor Nardi, to manufacture a throne that should be an exact copy of the famous throne of Solomon, pictures of which are extant even in Abyssinian works. Instead of gold, which was doubtless beyond the means of the royal treasury, the fabric of the throne is silver gilt. The artist has lately completed his work, and the King formally took possession of the throne amid festivities.

Russian anti-Semites have long been prone to advance the alleged evasion of military duties by Jews as one of the strongest proofs of the want of patriotism displayed by our coreligionists in the dominions of the Czar. The recently published statistics of the military conscription in the province of Warsaw show how grossly exaggerated has been the charge made against Jewish conscripts; for whereas in 1883 the number of Jewish absentees was 125, in 1884 it was only 18. This large difference must not be regarded as a reduction in the number of deserters; indeed, it is explained by Warsaw newspapers as being the result of the scrupulous execution of the Governor-General's order that the lists of Jewish conscripts should be made up more carefully and correctly. This explanation confirms the ground invariably taken up by Jews in answering their accusers, that the apparently large number of Jewish conscripts who do not come forward when summoned implies not so much their unwillingness to serve, as the irregular and incorrect compilation of the lists. These lists are often cooked to such an extent as to include men who have already been inscribed in another military centre, the crippled, and even the dead.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CASUAL POOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Being for some time occupied in relieving the poor, I find the greatest difficulty arises in dealing with the travelling mendicant, in most cases young and strong men. They go, or, what is worse, are sent, from one congregation to another without any enquiry as to their worthiness, and thus they remain beggars all their lives. Work they will not do, or ever attempt. They trade upon the feelings of their coreligionists, appealing to them as a "poor Yid."

Indiscriminate charity is bad enough in itself, if it did no greater harm than bringing the beggar down to the dust; but it cannot be denied that the really poor families who are in want of help, children who are wanting food through the misfortune or neglect or improvidence of their parents, these suffer when the professional beggar walks off with the money that does them no good and deprives the resident poor of timely assistance. What I wish to see accomplished is this: to discourage, by every means possible, the pernicious system of passing a beggar on from one town to another. For instance, a man arrives to-day at Bristol; after canvassing the town, he visits the Treasurer of the synagogue and tells him he wants to go on to Newport. To be rid of the fellow, the Shommos will get orders to take him to the train, pay his fare, and perhaps give him a shilling besides; next day he goes his rounds, and gets sent on to Cardiff, so on to Swansea, till he begs his way all over England, and is again due in Bristol. Would there not be more charity in forcing such fellows to the casual ward of a workhouse, where at any rate they will have to do some work in exchange for their bed and breakfast. They would in such case get an idea of work, and would soon be glad to do what thousands of their countrymen do, take a crate of glass on their backs and work honestly and industriously for their living. The remedy is in the hands of those who are entrusted by their congregations to deal wisely with the funds placed in their charge.

Yours obediently, J. O. S.

April 13th, 1885.

CAUTION TO THE BENEVOLENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A woman of the name of Esther Haufe, enclosing a certificate of her husband's lunacy, applied for assistance to me, pretending to have learnt my address at the Jewish Board of Guardians. On enquiring there I obtained the following information, to which I deem it right to give publicity.

"In reply to your letter of this day's date I beg to inform you that Mrs. Haufe did *not* obtain your address from this office; she is a Christian, and her husband formerly had an apprentice from the Board, but failed to carry out his contract. I know nothing, whatever, about the woman, more than that I have had occasion to report upon her case in respect to applications for assistance."

Yours obediently, Martin Jaffé.

97, Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park.

April 10th, 1885.

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

Sir,—During the recent holidays all our synagogues were crowded with worshippers, and our Delegate Chief Rabbi in his discourse, on the first day, alluded to the want of a Jewish Industrial School. This gentleman is on his way to visit the Holy Land, and he has the best wishes of the community that he may return with health and strength to attend to the duties of the important office he holds, one of which is to see that unprotected Jewish children are not abandoned by the community, and handed over to non-Jewish institutions for training.

What is the first act of the community after these religious gatherings and the departure of the Rev. Dr. H. Adler from this country? Why, the Visitation Committee of the United Synagogue deputes Dr. Asher, the Secretary of that body (I am speaking of that gentleman in his official capacity and not as a private friend for whom I have every regard) to attend last Thursday at the Worship Street Police Court. Mr. Bushby, the magistrate, had, with great kindness and consideration, remanded a Jewish truant boy from the previous week, to give the community time to consider what course they would take with regard to the boy so as to prevent him being sent to a non-Jewish school, and he very justly remarked that he was surprised an influential community like the Jewish should not have an industrial school of their own, so as to bring their own truant children up in their faith. What is the *crime* this lad is brought before the magistrate for? Because he has done the same thing hundreds of other children have done, who do not belong to the Jewish community; (but, then, to the credit of their guardians, the Protestants and Roman Catholics have each industrial schools of their own) he has played truant at school not once, but several times. Dr. Asher represents him as a very bad boy and incorrigible, not a thief, only committing the *horrible crime* of being a truant, and, therefore, tells Mr. Bushby they will abandon the child and leave him to be dealt with by law. The consequence is, that the magistrate has no other course left but to send the boy to a non-Jewish school, which will have the effect, I hope, of training him to become a good member of society, but which, to the *shame* of the community, will also bring him up a good Christian. This can be averted by establishing a Jewish Industrial School.

An appeal has issued by the Visitation Committee, asking us to endeavour to improve the condition of the Jewish poor; the above incident will show in what manner it is being carried out. I have been informed of a gentleman of the community who has this day filled up the circular sent him and returned it to Dr. Asher, subscribing £5 a year for five years for the purpose of supporting a Jewish Industrial School. I hope hundreds will follow this example.

Now, Mr. Editor, it is suggested that the authorities of non-Jewish industrial schools should admit Jewish children, and allow them not to eat pork. Now, supposing a Jewish child to be in one of these schools, the Jewish clergyman who visits him will naturally tell him to read the Bible, and to keep the law given on Sinai. The child, being intelligent, will ask, "Why am I to obey the 7th verse of 11th chapter of Leviticus, and not the 6th verse of the same chapter?" and also, "Why am I to ignore the 9th, 10th, and 11th verses of the same chapter?" Also, "Why may I eat the food cooked in the institution with part of the swine because it is not seen, but pork itself, I am not permitted to partake of?" He will say, and rightly so, "I am placed here to become, in after years, a good member of the community, I wish to be taught morality and religion fully, and not become a half observant Jew, and part of my duty is to observe the dietary laws."

Will any of our preachers answer these questions, and not shut their eyes to them? It is more the province of a consistent preacher than of

Yours obediently, A Consistent Layman.

London, April 12th, 1885.

THE THEISTIC CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg leave to correct an error, trifling in itself, which might give rise to serious misapprehensions.

A paragraph in your last issue speaks of the "altar" in the Theistic Church. We have no "altar," nor anything which might be mistaken for one. I am thankful to say there is not in our church a vestige of Sacramentalism or Sacerdotalism. The God whom we worship asks only for our hearts' love, for true contrition, and for a willing obedience. In such a worship, altars and communion-tables find no place.

Yours obediently, Charles Voysey.

Woodlawn House, Dulwich, S.E.

April 13th, 1885.

DEVOTIONAL IGNORANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the *Jewish Chronicle* of the 10th there appeared a letter on "Devotional Ignorance." I coincide with the views of the writer, and to show how necessary a change is wanted and eagerly looked for, I will point to the portions of the Law to be read in our synagogues next Saturday: Leviticus, 12th chapter, verse 1, and ending 15th chapter, 33rd verse.

Yours obediently, Israel.

April 12th, 1885.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Any communication emanating from so respected a name as "Judas Maccabeus" must always command a courteous and considerate recognition from his coreligionists. There is, however, a marked difference in the attitude of the modern warrior and his prototype. The latter fought for the restoration and retention of the Temple-worship. . . . Many of our modern Jews seem oblivious of this fact; that גלינו מארצנו · ואין אנחנו יכולים וגו׳. But Jews should also look forward to the "Return" (Jerem. xxxi.), then ושם נעשה לפניך את קרבנות חובותינו. The Second Temple was deficient in several objects that were in the first building, but animal-sacrifice still formed one of its most important features. Surely the Prophets Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi, who urged on Zerubbabel and Nehemiah to complete the religious edifice, would have intimated to them the non-importance of the animal-sacrifice, if such had been the Divine Will! On the contrary, the Prophet Malachi distinctly announced to the people, "Then shall the offering of Judah and Jerusalem be pleasant unto the Eternal, as in the days of old, and as in former years." (Mal. iii., 4.) Not that sacrifice alone constituted the expiation, but it had to be accompanied by sincere contrition and confession. Scripture, therefore, says distinctly ווידוי (Lev. xvi., 21), and in the case of an individual, restitution *before* offering the sacrifice (Lev., v., 20-26, Heb. Version.). Why sacrifices were instituted it is not for Jews to investigate כי הוא אמר וגו׳. The "Torah Cohanim" treats of their institution in *extenso* and so do other parts of the Pentateuch. I repeat what I have already observed that the sacrifices, like many other of the Scriptural enactments, are only suspended—מפני היד השלוחה במקדשך, that is, pro tem. but they are not abrogated. And, for the same reason, Jews should continue to recite their prayers in the *Jews'* language. Our detractors say: "Der Jude bleibt Jude." I would exclaim, "Jude! Bleib Jude!"

Yours obediently, Yehoodi.

London, Nissan, 5645.

Brighton.—At the Annual General Meeting of this Congregation held on Sunday, the 5th, Mr. Lewis Lewis was elected President, and Mr. W. Davis, Treasurer, for the ensuing year. A cordial vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the retiring President, Mr. Jacob H. Cohen, for his valued services as President to the congregation for the past five years; the vote of thanks to be engrossed on vellum and presented to Mr. Cohen. A similar vote of thanks to be engrossed on vellum was also unanimously passed to Mr. Julius Jones for his services as Treasurer for five years.

Epps's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—"Civil Service Gazette."—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets, labelled—"James Epps & Co. Homœopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Guardians was held on Monday, at the offices of the Board, Devonshire Square. There were present: Mr. LIONEL L. COHEN, President, in the Chair; Dr. Maurice Davis, Messrs. L. L. Alexander, J. S. Ballin, D. Benjamin, C. S. Davis, Lewis Emanuel, H. L. Lazarus, F. A. Lucas, F. D. Mocatta, I. Seligman, S. Simons, B. I. Van Staveren.

The Chairman brought up a report on the case of four deserted children, who had occupied the attention of the Board for several months. He was pleased to announce that the Board had induced the father to resume the charge of his children, and that he had gone with them to Montreal, with good prospects of his being able to maintain himself there. The Board might look back with satisfaction on the trouble taken in the case, especially as events had shown that the course adopted had been the right one. Had the Board acted on the wish expressed by several of its members, that it should assume the guardianship of the children, an additional burden would have been thrown on the community. Mr. Cohen congratulated the Honorary Secretary (Mr. L. L. Alexander) on the result of the measures which had been initiated, and in the execution of which he had taken so large a share.

After a few words from Messrs. L. L. Alexander (who spoke on behalf of Mr. Leon Lewisohn), David Benjamin, and B. I. Van Staveren, who likewise expressed their gratification at the satisfactory termination of the case, the matter dropped.

A letter was read from Mr. Samuel Mather, Superintendent of the London School Board, Tower Hamlets Division, calling attention to the case of Marks Newman (reported in our last issue), who had been charged before Mr. Bushby, at Worship Street, for neglecting to attend school. Mr. Mather added: "Mr. Bushby desired me to communicate to your society, and to say that unless the Jewish Board of Guardians were prepared to place this child in some institution where he may be properly cared for, he should feel it his duty to make an order for the child to be sent to an ordinary Industrial School. Will you, therefore, kindly lay the matter before your Board at an early meeting, and advise me of their decision as soon as possible."

In connection with the same case the following letter was received from Dr. Asher:

Case of Marks Newman.

I return to you herewith the letter from the School Board concerning this case. By direction of Mr. Lionel L. Cohen, I waited this morning on Mr. Bushby, the Magistrate at Worship Street Police Court, and pointed out to him that the efforts, both of the Visitation Committee of the United Synagogue and of the Board of Guardians, had been, since the closing of the St. Paul's School, Mile End, continual and persistent in the endeavour to induce Managers of Industrial Schools to accept Jewish boys. I mentioned that the requirements of the Jewish body were entirely negative, namely, that the boys be not required to work on their Sabbath and Holydays, to attend Christian worship, or to eat pork, and that the synagogue was willing at its own expense to provide the services of a person who would give instruction to Jewish children in religion and Hebrew, and would when occasion served, take them to and from synagogue. I stated that even although supported by the recommendations of the Home Office and the School Board we had not succeeded in inducing any institution to receive our boys except under the penalty, never contemplated by the Legislature, when it licensed and subsidised Industrial Schools, of practically compelling Jewish boys to weaken their faith in their own religion by being taught Christianity, and being compelled to attend Christian worship. I also pointed out that the number of Jewish boys who had qualified themselves for compulsory residence in an Industrial School, was, fortunately, so small that it would be an immense waste of power were the Jewish body to establish an Industrial School for themselves; and that failing an institution we had no resource but to beg off boys for the first time charged before the magistrate, and so endeavour to bring pressure on the parents to compel truant children to attend the Jews' Free School or one of the Board Schools. In the case of Newman, who has been charged several times, and who seems to be incorrigible, we had neither the desire nor the power to interfere with the exercise of the Magistrate's discretion. Mr. Bushby was good enough to say that he entirely appreciated the great difficulty under which the Jewish body labours, but pointed out that the Act compels him to send children convicted of truancy, &c., to an Industrial School. He stated that he will in the future most willingly communicate in the case of children brought up for the first time, with the Board of Guardians, but that in the case of repeated convictions he will reluctantly be compelled to do his duty by sending such boys to a general Industrial School. Mr. Bushby was most sympathetic and expressed his readiness to accede to any reasonable proposition that the Jewish body might make.

Mr. L. L. ALEXANDER was of opinion that if pressure were brought to bear, through the medium of the Home Office, on the managers of some Industrial Schools the Board would have at their back several London Magistrates as well as the London School Board. He moved that two delegates be appointed by the Board to co-operate with the Visitation Committee of the United Synagogue, with the view of taking such steps as may be required, for obtaining the required accommodation in Industrial Schools for Jewish children.

The CHAIRMAN said that, without wishing to throw cold water on the motion of Mr. Alexander, if the proposal were adopted it would be the first time that the Board would interfere in such cases. It was the custom of London magistrates, a custom which should be encouraged in every way—to communicate with the Board in many instances when they had to deal with the Jewish poor, and it was probably on this ground that the Superintendent of the School Board had written to their body. But the question of placing Jewish children in Industrial Schools was generally the work of the Visitation Committee of the United Synagogue, and he did not think that the Board should increase its work. Mr. Louis Davidson, the Chairman of the Visitation Committee, had told him, that since the collapse of the St. Paul's Industrial School, in which Jewish children had been received, he had tried in every direction, and had failed to find another such institution, the managers of which would be willing to accept Jewish children.

Mr. F. D. MOCATTA, in seconding Mr. Alexander's motion, said that the proposal was a good one, and although the work properly belonged to the Visitation Committee of the United Synagogue, still as the Board had been applied to in the present instance, it might well take up the question in conjunction with the Visitation Committee. He believed that with the assistance of the Goverment, a school would be found to take Jewish children.

The motion was adopted, and Messrs. Lewis Emanuel and F. D. Mocatta, were appointed the Delegates to co-operate with the Visitation Committee.

The Board sanctioned the investment of a legacy of £20 from the late Mr. Edward J. Emanuel, and confirmed the nomination of Mrs. Morris Joseph and Mrs. S. Singer as members of the Workrooms Committee.

A letter was read from Dr. Asher tendering to the Board the thanks of the Overseers of the Poor of the United Synagogue for the manner in which the officers of the Board had conducted the investigations in connection with applications for motzas on the recent festival. The results showed that the investigation had been of a most careful character.

Mr. F. A. LUCAS (Treasurer) brought up the monthly financial statement which showed a balance of assets over liabilities amounting to £1,200, against £1,221 in the corresponding month of 1884.

In reply to a question, the Secretary (Mr. M. Stephany) stated that the applications for relief had not been so heavy since the holidays as usual.

The business of the meeting having concluded, Mr. F. D. Mocatta called the attention of the Board to the existence of a Jewish refuge in Church Lane, Whitechapel, which had been established with the most benevolent intentions by Mr. Simon Cohen, to afford shelter for destitute and friendless foreign Jews. Mr. Mocatta described at length the insanitary condition of the place (regarding which a letter was published in our issue of the 27th ult), and observed that having visited the refuge he had formed the opinion that in its present condition it was a great scandal and a danger to the public health. On the other hand if it were improved, and better accommodation and food were provided for the poor fellows to whom Mr Cohen had so kindly given a home, wretched though it be, the result would be that an enormous number of Polish Jews would be attracted to London. He had again visited the refuge one night in the previous week, in company with Mr. Lionel L. Alexander, and they had both strongly advised Mr. Cohen, whilst recognising his philanthropic intention, to close the place. This Mr. Cohen had consented to do, but pleaded that the synagogue and Beth Hamedrash, which formed part of the refuge, might be retained. It was pointed out to him that there was sufficient accommodation in the existing synagogues and Beth Hamedrash, and that if the latter institution was not open sufficiently early in the morning, representations in this direction made to the proper authorities would, doubtless, have the desired effect. On the previous evening the Secretary of the Board had visited the refuge, and found, that with the exception of four persons, all the inmates had been sent away. Since the advice tendered to Mr. Cohen had, apparently, proved successful, it was unnecessary for the Board to move in the matter at present; but they should watch the place so that it be not resuscitated.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

UNITED SYNAGOGUE.

The following are the Nomination Lists of the Great and Borough Synagogues for the Election of Wardens, &c., to be held on Sunday next (the lists of the other Synagogues were published last week):

GREAT.

REPRESENTATIVES AT COUNCIL: Messrs. *Moss Benjamin, H. Bentwitch, M. Boas, P. Casper, *Albert L. Friedlander, *Chas. Hymans, Harris Jacobs, R. Lazarus, *I. M. Marks, *B. Van Staveren.

WARDENS: Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, Bart., M.P., *Mr. A. Rosenfeld.

COMMITTEE: Messrs. *Moss Benjamin, H. Bentwitch, M. Boas, *Albt. Friedlander, *Maurice Hart, *Chas. Hymans, Harris Jacobs, *Ralph Lazarus, *I. M. Marks, *B. Van Staveren, S. Wharman, N. Zimmer.

BOROUGH.

REPRESENTATIVES AT COUNCIL: Messrs. *E. A. Cohen, *D. Davis, H. M. Harris, R. J. Moses, *S. Weingott.

WARDENS: Messrs. *J. A. Cohen, *H. J. Solomons.

COMMITTEE: Messrs. *M. Benjamin, *D. Davis, H. Emanuel, *G. Frank, *E. Graumann, *H. M. Harris, *H. Hart, *D. L. Jacobs, *Sidney Jacobs, Alexander Leon, *R. J. Moses, J. H. Solomons, S. Weingott, C.C.

BOARD OF DEPUTIES.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Deputies was held on Wednesday, at the Vestry Room of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Bevis Marks. There were present: Mr. JOSEPH SEBAG, Vice-President, in the Chair; Dr. M. Clifford, Messrs. D. L. Alexander, J. A. Cohen, Lewis Davis, E. A. Franklin, Henry Harris, L. Hyams, Lewis Levy, J. Mason, Hermann H. Myer.

The Solicitor and Secretary (Mr. Lewis Emanuel) read a letter from Rev. H. M. Silver, Honorary Secretary of the Hebrew Congregations of Manchester and Liverpool, stating that Jewish prisoners in Lancashire were exempt from labour on Sabbaths and festivals.

A letter was read from Mr. Arthur Cohen, Q.C., M.P., President of the Board, with reference to the recent deputation to Mr. Mundella on the subject of facilities to Jewish candidates for examinations in connection with the Science and Art Department. Mr. Cohen wrote that in a conversation with Mr. Mundella, the right hon. gentleman had expressed an opinion that the course of action recommended by the Board might be tried for twelve months.

The Solicitor and Secretary reported that no official communication to this effect had as yet been received from the Education Department at Whitehall.

In connection with the same subject, a letter was read from Mr. J. H. Levy, of the Education Department, acknowledging the thanks voted to him by the Board for his services to the deputation which had waited on Mr. Mundella.

The Solicitor and Secretary reported that a private communication had been made to him announcing that the Delegates of the Demnat Jews, who had been staying at Fez and Tangier, had returned to Demnat under the care of Cid Bubekir one of the Commissioners appointed by the Sultan to inquire into the charges brought against the Governor. Mr. Emanuel gave to the Board some further information, which coincides with the details embodied in a "Note of the Week" in another column.

The Annual Report was brought up, and, after some slight emendations, was adopted and ordered to be printed and circulated.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

CONCERTS FOR THE POOR.—The thirteenth evening concert was given yesterday (Thursday), at the Jews' Free School, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. B. Elkin Mocatta. The following ladies and gentlemen, in addition to Mr. and Mrs. Mocatta, were announced to take part in the entertainment: Mrs. Robert Price, Miss Langley, Mrs. Mohr; Messrs. Dundas Gardiner, Harry Samuel, Clarke, Metcalfe, Lucas, and Piggott.

BIRMINGHAM WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTION.—The first annual meeting of the Birmingham Working Men's Institution was held in the School Rooms, Singer's Hill, on Sunday afternoon, when Mr. B. H. Joseph (President) occupied the Chair, and there were present, the Rev. G. J. Emanuel and Messrs. S. Gordon, A. Bremer, M. L. Dight, S. Jacobs, M. Cohen, Fagensohn, and a goodly number of teachers and pupils. The Committee in their report state that the classes commenced with an attendance of 52 pupils, and they have now a regular attendance of about 30. Many gentlemen who at first volunteered teaching have ceased to attend, so that the whole of the work is now thrown almost entirely on the Executive. Owing to the unavoidable resignation of Mr. Bloch, who was appointed Honorary Headmaster at the commencement of the year, the Rev. G. J. Emanuel very kindly undertook to fill the place for three months; at the end of that time it will be necessary to elect a paid Headmaster. Many of the pupils, who were unable to read or write when they entered the classes, can now do both creditably. The students evince an earnest desire to improve themselves, and are most regular in the payment of their fees. In order to give some pleasure to the students, three concerts have been held, all of which have been highly successful. The first was given on Hanucah, and was preceded by a tea given to the students and their wives. The Committee hope that next year their successors may be able to extend these social evenings. On the proposition of the Rev. G. J. Emanuel, seconded by Mr. A. Bremer, the report was carried. Mr. M. L. Dight, in moving the adoption of the balance-sheet, called attention to the indefatigable exertions of Mr. S. Gordon, the Treasurer and Hon. Secretary, to promote the welfare of the classes. Mr. S. Jacobs seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. The Committee was re-elected, with the addition of Messrs. A. Levine, S. Jacobs, and Stranbaum, and it was announced that a professional shorthand writer was willing to conduct a shorthand class, from three to four o'clock on Sundays—the fee to be a penny a lesson—the proceeds to go to the benefit of the institution. The proceedings, which had been very enthusiastic throughout, concluded with a series of complimentary votes.

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Elva Plums, 3lb. box for 3s.,		" "	6s.
" " 4lb. " 3s. 9d.,		" "	7s. 6d.
French Plums, 6d. per pound,		" "	0s. 8d.
Crystallised Fruit, 1s. "		" "	1s. 4d.

The above are all in good condition, and the lowness of the prices should obtain for them a place upon every dinner table.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Day of Week.	Day of Hebrew Month.		Day of Civil Month.			Portion.	Haphtorah.
Friday	Iyar	2	April	17	Sabbath commences 6.30	תזריע ומצורע	II. Kings vii. 3 to end of chap.
Saturday		3		18	Sabbath terminates 7.41.	Lev. xii. 1 to end of xv.	
Sunday		4		19			
Monday		5		20	תענית שני		
Tuesday		6		21			
Wednesday		7		22			
Thursday		8		23	תענית חמישי		

Friday next, April 24, Sabbath will commence at 7.

JEWS' EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

THE Committee of the Jews' Emigration Society have again the satisfaction of being enabled to congratulate the Subscribers and supporters on the good work they have been the means of accomplishing by their benefactions during the past year, as well as on the increase in their funded property.

A steady flow of emigration has been judiciously guided by the Society, and, in view of the action of the American Immigration Commissioners, the greatest care has been exercised in the selection of those to whom it extended assistance. The result has been eminently gratifying, not a single emigrant sent out under the auspices of the Committee having been reshipped to England. The stringent rules laid down by the authorities at New York naturally occasioned the executive of this Society considerable anxiety as to the future of its *protégés*. But the correspondence opened with the American Commissioners helped to remove many misconceptions prevailing in New York as to the kind of emigrants the Society helps to send out, and led to an application less stringent of the rules complained of.

The number of persons assisted during the past year was 285, making, since the establishment of the Society, 6,077 souls.

The good achieved by the Jews' Emigration Society has found ready acknowledgment in the community, which is, in the long run, benefited by its operations, and it has received a gratifying share of communal support. The sum of £3,000, bequeathed to the Society by the late lamented Baroness de Rothschild, has been received and duly invested, and the Funded Property has thereby been raised to £4,119 15s. 7d.

It will be gratifying to the supporters of the institution to learn that the correspondence carried on by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. G. L. Lyon, with certain benevolent gentlemen in the United States, has resulted in the formation at Philadelphia of an Immigrants' Aid Society and a Labour Bureau on a self-supporting basis. This organisation is under the auspices of Mr. J. Judelsohn, Mr. M. A. Dropsie, and Mr. Alfred T. Jones, and is managed by a Committee which includes representatives of the foreign emigrants themselves. The organisation supplies a long-needed want, and it appears to have stimulated other trans-Atlantic Committees—notably the New York Hebrew Charities—in a desirable direction.

The Committee have to deplore the loss by death, during the past year, of a much-valued member in the person of Mrs. Louis Nathan, who for many years took a warm interest in the operations of the Society. On the other hand, the Committee have gained by the accession to its ranks of Mr. Claude G. Montefiore—son of the late President, Mr. Nathaniel Montefiore—whose family have ever been among the most active supporters of the Jews' Emigration Society.

During the past year, many applications have had to be refused for want of funds, and the Committee, therefore, earnestly appeal for public contributions, in order to carry on their useful work. It need not be pointed out that, by the establishment of a Labour Bureau at Philadelphia, emigrants, on their arrival in America, will find many difficulties removed which have hitherto beset them. The poor people will no longer have to seek shelter among strangers, but will find temporary lodgings provided for those needing them, and obtain advice where to seek work. The depression in trade throughout the year has greatly reduced the wage-earning power of the working classes, and engendered a desire to emigrate to America and the Colonies, where employment is more certain and remunerative. Applications for assistance are constantly increasing, and the Committee earnestly hope that they may be enabled, by a liberal response on the part of the community, to send away a large number of deserving people who have received from their friends in America and Australia assurances of securing permanent work.

Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Members of the Committee:—

Leopold de Rothschild, Esq., President, 5, Hamilton Place, Piccadilly, W.
Mrs. Leopoldd de Rothschild, " "
Dowager Lady de Rothschild, 19, Grosvenor Place, Piccadilly, W.
Miss Barnett, 9, Queen's Square, Bloomsbury, W.C.
Mrs. Lionel Lucas, 11, Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
Mrs. A. N. Myers, 10, Endsleigh Gardens, N.W.
Mrs. G. C. Raphael, 37, Portland Place, W.
Walter Josephs, Esq., Treasurer, 27, Lancaster Road, Westbourne Park, W.
Claude G. Montefiore, Esq., 18, Portman Square, W.
Louis Nathan, Esq., 32, York Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.
Henry Solomon, Esq., 25, Inverness Terrace, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.
G. L. Lyon, Esq., Hon. Sec., 8, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

Subjoined are extracts from several letters received by the Honorary Secretary from emigrants assisted last year:—

"New York, October, 1884.

"It is with unspeakable gratitude that I take up my pen to try to thank the Committee for their great kindness in sending me out here. I am glad to inform you that shortly after arriving I found employment, and have since sent a ship card for my father in England, and have also sent £4 to my mother. My experience so far of the country is, that if a young man has energy, there are better facilities here for him than in England.—J.W."

"Boston August, 1884.

"I must inform you that my sister arrived by the 'Grecian Monarch,' and do not know how to acknowledge my gratitude to the Committee for sending her to me.—L. L."

"Boston, Mass., September, 1884.

"I arrived safely in Boston, and am much obliged to the Committee for sending me away. At present I am going out travelling, and think I shall make a good living, and hope to return a portion of the money expended upon me.—S. L."

"New York, October 16th, 1884.

"I have much pleasure in informing you that I arrived safely with my children in the best of health. I thank you very much for the interest you took on my behalf.—R. P."

"South Africa, September, 1884.

"I beg to thank you for the trouble you took in sending me out here, and would like you to let me know if it is possible for you to get a ticket for my brother at a reduced rate.—M. G."

[Subsequently a letter was received enclosing draft for £10 towards the brother's expenses, and he was assisted with the remainder of the passage money].

"New York, January, 1885.

"You must excuse me for not writing before, as I lost your address. I am very thankful for the manner you behaved towards me and my brother in sending us out here. It does not lay in our power to send for our parents, but if you could give them ship tickets, we would furnish them with a home.—P. B. H."

"New York, July, 1884.

"I arrived safely with my children, and met my husband on landing. He had a nice home prepared for us. Asking you to thank the Committee for their great kindness.—J. N."

"Boston, October, 1884.

"I now sit down to write a few lines, as I promised to let you know that I arrived safe with my wife and family in New York, and from there I went to Boston. All my relatives were there to see me. I am very thankful to the Committee for the kindness shown me. Hoping that some day it may lay in my power to help others.—W. H."

MEMORABILIA OF MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, April 19.
United Synagogues, Elections at the Constituent Synagogues.
Jewish Board of Guardians, Industrial Department, Exhibition of the Work of the Apprentices, at St. Andrew's Art Cabinet Works, Tavistock Place, 2—6; Distribution of Prizes, 3.
Tuesday, April 21.
Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum, Meeting of the House Committee at the Institution, Lower Norwood, 2·30.
Lecture by Mr. Claude G. Montefiore, at Neumeyer Hall, Hart Street, 8.
Thursday, April 23.
Jewish High School for Girls, Chenies Street, Lecture by Mr. R. Meldola, 7·30.
Society for Promoting Colonies in Palestine, Committee Meeting, at 32, Jewry Street, Aldgate, 8.

The Jewish Chronicle.

LONDON: FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1885—5645.

"ELECTION SUNDAY."

The United Synagogue Elections will be held on Sunday next. The periodical recurrence of these contests for synagogal honours invariably presents a welcome opportunity for pleasant reflections. The wisdom of the founders of the United Synagogue has long since been amply attested by the success of the Institution. But, what is more gratifying, every year only helps to consolidate the strength of the United Synagogue, and to enhance the satisfaction with which it is regarded. The United Synagogue is by far the most remarkable piece of organisation that the community has produced. Of the Board of Guardians we may all justly be proud. It found poor-relief a chaos, and it has made it something very near to the perfection of order. But the Board of Guardians was hardly the result of the harmonising of heterogeneous elements. It has reached, too, its present state of rare efficiency only after the extended experience and the continuous development of many years. The United Synagogue, on the contrary, represents the fusion of many interests, and so sagacious were its authors that it may almost be said to have been "consummate in its birth." What Time has chiefly done for it has been to develop it in a material sense. Itself the offspring of far-seeing and clear-headed men, it has in its turn brought forth a vigorous progeny. It has added to the synagogues of the Metropolis, and like a foster-mother it has stretched forth its arms to congregations that were not of its own. This process of growth is assuredly not at an end even yet. The maternal instincts of the United Synagogue are still far from being fully satisfied. It will not have attained to complete development until every existing Metropolitan synagogue, to say the least, shall have become linked to it by ties more or less powerful; and until synagogues shall have been raised to provide for the religious wants of new Jewish districts.

Every well-wisher of the community must ardently desire to see the cords thus lengthened. The work has been done so well hitherto that its extension can only be an unmixed blessing. The United Synagogue has indeed proved a communal boon. Those who can remember what synagogue administration was in the days before the Union will recognise at once the salutary part which the Institution has played. In both large and small things its excellent influence has been manifested. On the one hand, the communal burdens have been equitably distributed among the Constituent Synagogues; on the other the arrangements for attendance on the sick and the dying have been thoroughly overhauled and improved. Assistance has been given in the erection of synagogues, but at the same time many minor abuses have been reformed. If a sign of the beneficent action of the United Synagogue is needed it must be looked for both in "the heights" and in "the depths." It has dealt wisely with great questions; but it has not disdained to concentrate its powers on small ones as well. It may be urged that the attention which has thus been bestowed on little things is a waste of time and thought on the part of so important an Institution. For the Council of the United Synagogue, in solemn conclave assembled, to discuss the salary of a beadle or the vexed question of minyan-men seems, it may be contended, like a Nasmyth steam-hammer being set to crack a nut. But even these apparently trivial matters have their importance. They are part and parcel of the Synagogue-system, which cannot be made efficient unless all its details receive attention. If the machine is to be kept in working order the engineer must give heed even to the smallest bolt and screw.

It is this thoroughness, so characteristic of the Council of the United Synagogue, which constitutes one of the secrets of its popularity. People believe in it because it does not scamp its work. It is not content with laying down principles and then going home to sleep. It means business, and it does it. It is eminently a working body—distinguished by that practicalness so dear to the Jewish mind. But it does not forget principles for all that. It knows, though it does not always evince the knowledge with all

the clearness and alacrity we should like, that its chief mission is to deepen the feeling of solidarity among the synagogues. It lends a helping hand—a hand with money in it—to struggling congregations who pant for redemption from the narrow and gloomy confines of the iron synagogue to the "enlargement" and the glory of an edifice of brick. Nay, have we not seen of late with how much breadth of view, with how fine a sympathy, the difficult problem of the spiritual and physical condition of the East End Jews has been debated. The steam hammer may crack its nut, but it does not spare the iron plate. The smaller task does not unfit it for the larger. But on the other hand the combination of wide aims with microscopic attention to minutiæ has resulted in the enrolment under the banner of the Synagogue of the best minds of the community. The men of action who love to organise down even the smallest details, and the men of the opposite stamp who care less for details than for ideas, are alike attracted. The result is of necessity a happy one. The Council of the United Synagogue welds together into a harmonious whole a number of minds of diverse pattern, and from their very diversity extracts benefit for the community.

The improvement which has thus been effected in the personnel of synagogue-administration is unquestionably great. On the one hand, the business-like and dignified manner in which even small questions are dealt with, has been the means of securing the services of many a capable man who previously attended the synagogue, but steadily kept aloof from the committee room. On the other hand, men who had no sympathy with what has not inaptly been called "Shoolism," have been induced to serve the Synagogue by the larger aims with which it has come to be identified. A double gain has thus resulted, not to the Synagogue only, but to the community in general. The Synagogue is the chief vital centre of Judaism. It cannot be sound and strong without making the entire communal body sound and strong. Every worker that rallies to its cause is a soldier won for our faith and our race. And surely never does the Synagogue more fully realize its sacred mission than when it succeeds in strengthening the attachment to Judaism of wavering hearts. Nor is it the United Synagogue only that feels the revival of interest in synagogal affairs. The scheme which was realized in the United Synagogue was eminently a centralizing one; but it was so well contrived as to leave untouched the feeling of attachment for individual synagogues. As a matter of fact, the championship of local interests has grown keener since the Union, instead of declining. And while a seat at the Council is still a coveted object, the supply of men anxious to give their services in the management of particular synagogues is, unlike the state of things in olden days, fully equal to the demand.

The jealousy with which the rights of the constituent synagogues are still regarded is aptly illustrated by the scheme for giving to each constituent a larger control over its funds, which has been proposed by the Committee of the New West End Synagogue. Although the scheme in its present form is crude and unworkable, the feeling which has given rise to the plan is perfectly intelligible, and we have more than once given expression to it. The principle of forcing each synagogue, however large its contribution to the general fund, to become a suppliant to the central council for permission to use some of its own earnings, is absurd and impolitic. It is the one grave defect in the system of the United Synagogue. Fortunately it is a defect which can be remedied without recourse to the revolutionary expedients propounded from St. Petersburgh Place. A little more attention on the part of the United Synagogue to local rights and duties is certainly needed. The notion that the General Fund is a "milch cow" to be milked in the interests of necessitous constituents ought to be dispelled forthwith. If there are local needs a more vigorous attempt should be made locally to satisfy them. On the other hand it is unfair that every item of expenditure on the part of wealthy synagogues should be controlled by the Council. More latitude should be allowed in this regard to congregations which are, financially, the backbone of the United Synagogue. But apart from this short-coming, there is little fault to be found with the greatest of the communal organisations. It has very deservedly taken firm root in the favour of English Jews. It only remains that the men elected next Sunday and on similar occasions to control its destinies should be, as they have been hitherto, the best that the community can furnish.

THE JUDENGASSE IN FRANKFORT.

After lengthy negotiations, an arrangement has been definitely come to between the Municipality of Frankfort-on-the-Main and the Committee of the Anselm Salomon von Rothschild Foundation, relative to the preservation of the famous home of the Rothschilds in the Judengasse. The Administrators of the institution will pay over to the Municipal Treasury the sum of 35,460 marks for the ground, 2,361 square feet, on which stand the houses numbered 147 and 148, the latter of which was at one time inhabited by the Rothschilds. The house (148) will be razed to the ground, and will be erected several yards to the rear, so as to be in a line with the other houses to be built in the newly-formed street. This old-fashioned building with its pointed gable and low slate-covered roof, will offer a striking contrast to the magnificent houses which are to be erected in the new street.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE.

[FROM OUR RAMSGATE CORRESPONDENT].

LATEST BULLETIN.

Sir Moses Montefiore has been quite well during the past week, but continues very wanting in strength.—SAMUEL WOODMAN, M.D., F.R.C.S. April 16th, 1885.

Though physically Sir Moses is still weak, nevertheless he has, to a great extent, recovered from the fatigues of the Passover.

TOWER HAMLETS.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Samuel Montagu addressed a crowded and enthusiastic meeting of the electors of the new Borough of Tower Hamlets, in the Hall of the Jewish Working Men's Club, Great Alie Street. Mr. GEORGE HAMILTON presided, and spoke of Mr. Montagu's experience of the East End, extending over a period of thirty years.

Mr. MONTAGU, who was very cordially greeted, addressed the meeting on the current topics of the day, and in the course of his remarks repudiated the idea that he based his claims upon them upon the fact of his being a Jew. He assuredly asked the support of his coreligionists, because in their behalf he had worked upon various committees and in various institutions, besides having taken long journeys to Palestine, to Russia, and the far West of America. Indeed, he had been assured by Sir Moses Montefiore that no man had done better work for the community than he. This he could not admit, but he trusted when he reached the age of the venerable baronet to equal, if not excel, him in communal service. But in the main he claimed their support as a thoroughgoing Liberal, and one, it was needless to say in that building, who had the interests of working men at heart. He was in favour of the separation of the Church and State, and of giving equal religious position to all denominations. He was at first reluctant to express this opinion but it had been strengthened by the views expressed to him by Ministers of the Church of England and others. He was also in favour of the abolition of the Parliamentary oaths.

Upon the motion of the Rev. B. SPIERS (Dayan), seconded by Mr. RYCROFT, a resolution asserting Mr. Montagu as a fit and proper candidate, and pledging the meeting to do its utmost to secure his return, was carried unanimously.

Mr. JESSE COLLINGS, M.P., in rising to support the resolution, was received with much enthusiasm. He said he was thankful for the prospect of having in Mr. Montagu a co-helper and co-worker in the House of Commons. He was surprised to find that Colonel Cowan, the Conservative candidate, was a Jew. In the place from which he came (Birmingham) they had a large and important Jewish population, but they never thought of asking a Jew there whether he was Liberal or Conservative, they took it for granted he was a Liberal. Everyone admired Jews for their history, and they should never forget that they had emerged from suffering and persecution by the long and gradual work of Liberal principles. The Liberal cause was betrayed more by a Jew than by any man, and especially when a Jew upheld, as did Colonel Cowan, ecclesiasticism, privilege and irresponsible legislators. It behoved all men to be true to their order, and remembering the suffering Jews had endured, the Jewish Conservative reminded the speaker of the lines

> . . . , the pleached bower,
> Where honeysuckles ripen'd by the sun,
> Forbid the sun to enter.

He asked them to resent this slur cast upon Jews by Mr. Cowan, so that such disgrace should not come upon the tribe. After urging the necessity of free education, and paying an eloquent tribute to the magnificent Jews' Free School, Mr. Collings concluded by commenting upon some of the great reforms that had been effected by Liberal legislation, and a resolution moved by Mr. Rider Cook and seconded by Mr. S. Ansell, thanking the Government for the Franchise Bill, but asking that Tower Hamlets should be divided as originally proposed into seven separate boroughs, was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and three hearty cheers for Mr. Montagu terminated the proceedings, which throughout were most enthusiastic.

THE JEWISH TYPE.

The current number of the *Photographic News* contains as its supplement some of the "composite" portraits of Jewish lads, made by Mr. F. Galton, F.R.S., and recently exhibited on the "Jewish night" at the Anthropological Institute, to illustrate Mr. Joseph Jacobs' Paper read on that occasion. The composites represent five and (in one case) ten photos of Jewish lads, superimposed on the same sensitized plate, so that the divergent features blur out, and the common ones intensify their traces so as to produce the type of the whole series. Mr. Galton remarks on them: "They are, I think, the best specimens of composites I have ever produced; they were made at the suggestion of Mr. Jacobs, the author of the more important of the two valuable memoirs then about to be read at the Institute. I therefore send them to you with pleasure, understanding that Mr. Jacobs will furnish you with his own views as to how far these composites succeed, in his opinion, in presenting the typical features of the modern Jewish face. On this point I will consequently abstain from saying anything, though I may mention that the individual photographs were taken, with hardly any exception, from among Jewish boys in the Jews' Free School, Bell Lane, which, by the way, I am informed is the largest school of any, other than Board Schools, in the United Kingdom, and to the courtesy of whose Head Master, Mr. M. Angel, I am much indebted. They were children of poor parents, dirty little fellows individually, but wonderfully beautiful as I think, in these composites. The feature that struck me the most as I drove through the adjacent Jewish quarter was the cool, scanning gaze of man, woman, and child, and this was no less conspicuous among the schoolboys. There was no sign of diffidence in any of their looks, nor of surprise at the unwonted intrusion. I felt, rightly or wrongly, that every one of them was coolly appraising me at market value, without the slightest interest of any other kind." The rest of the article is devoted to a description of the *technique* of the process. The plate of composites and components (profile) is to be followed by a similar one of full face portraits next week, to be accompanied with an article by Mr. Joseph Jacobs, B.A., on the Jewish type as represented in these composites. The two plates, with others, are ultimately to form part of Mr. Jacobs' memoir in the Journal of the Anthropological Institute. The composites are characteristically Jewish, and are admirable specimens of photography and of the process by which they have been reproduced.

BARON FERDINAND DE ROTHSCHILD has kindly consented to preside at the Anniversary Festival of the Metropolitan Free Hospital, at Willis's Rooms, on Thursday, May 21st next.

MR. ALDERMAN HARRIS, J.P., and Mrs. Harris, were amongst those who had the honour of being presented at the Queen's Court held, by command, in Dublin by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on Thursday last.

THE ALDERMANIC VACANCY.—A requisition will, at the proper time, be presented to Mr. Sheriff Faudel Phillips, inviting him to stand for the Aldermanic gown of Cordwainer Ward in succession to the late Lord Mayor. Ex-Sheriff Lieut.-Col. Cowan is also spoken of as a probable candidate.

JEWISH LITERARY GLEANINGS.

TEMANITE AND NABATAEAN INSCRIPTIONS.

The newly discovered inscriptions by Dr. Euting in the land of Tema, and by Mr. Charles Doughty in Petrea (the ancient land of Edom), mentioned some time ago in the *Chronicle*, are not only of importance for Semitic epigraphy and philology, but also in some respects for the Old Testament. The well-known Joseph Halévy has an interesting article on them in the last number but one of the *Revue des Etudes Juives*, and I myself have independently read a Paper on them before the Biblical Archæological Society at Oxford. Of both Papers I intend to give an abstract.

Tema is mentioned in the Bible as an Ishmaelitic land and tribe in the neighbourhood of the land and tribe of Dedan (Isaiah xxi. 14, 15; Jeremiah xxv. 23), through which a caravan-road passed in the time of Job (vi. 19), just as it passes now. The East is indeed not yet radical. Teman (Jer. xlix. 7, 20; Amos i. 12; Obadiah 9; Heb. iii. 3) in the land of Edom, is identified by Gesenius and others with Tema; Teman it is indeed, mentioned, like Tema, in connection with Dedan (Ezekiel xxv. 13). The inhabitants of Teman, together with the Edomites, had a reputation in antiquity for wisdom. Jeremiah (xlix. 7) writes: Thus saith the Lord of hosts, "Is wisdom no more in Teman"? And Obadiah (verses 8 and 9) "Shall I not in that day, saith the Lord, not even destroy the wise men out of Edom, and understanding out of the mount of Esau? And thy mighty men, O Tema, shall be dismayed." Here Edom and Teman are mentioned together. The most eloquent speaker in the Book of Job is Eliphaz the Temanite. We read in the Apocryphal Book of Baruch (iii. 22, 23), "It has not been heard of in Chanaan, neither has it been seen in Theman. The Agarenes that seek wisdom upon earth, the merchants of Meran (probably Medan) and of Theman, the authors of fables, and searchers out of understanding." Four of the inscriptions found at Tema are published, three very short ones, and a fourth of 24 lines, out of which only twelve are decipherable. They are in Aramaic and probably of the time of Alexander the Great. We find in the one the words ברת שבען which is analogous to the name of Bath Sheba, in another the name of רמנמתן, which presents a compound of the Syrian god *Rimmon* (compare the names of Tabrimmon, I. Kings xv. 18 [analogous to טבאל and טוביה], and Hadadrimmon, Zechariah xii. 11) and the verb *nathan*, "to give," exactly resembling Jehonathan and Nathaneel. In the inscription of 24 lines the idols of Tema are called collectively אלהי תימא, "the gods of Tema," just as the plural *Elohim* in the Bible. Here occurs the proper name of a man, שזב, analogous to ישזב. The following sentence in this inscription, "May the gods of Tema extirpate him, his seed, and his name from the surface of Tema," reminds us of similar expressions in the Bible (Deut. xxviii. 13; I. Kings iv. 7). No doubt the Jews of the Second Temple, and perhaps even at an earlier period, were in communication with the Temanites, as we have seen, and as would naturally be the case, since the commercial world passed through this land.

Tema, in Arabic Taïma, became somehow noted in the sixth century of the vulgar era by the Jew Samual (Samuel) ben Adiya, who was the master of a castle at Ablak in Tema. Samual is a poet known amongst the pre-islamitic poets, who praise his great courage and his never-failing hospitality. One of his friends, Amru-l-Kaïs, who went to the Greek Emperor to seek help against his foe, confided his property, which consisted of five valuable coats of mail, to his friend Samual. After the death of Amru-l-Kaïs, who had obtained nothing from the Greek Emperor, a certain Alhareth, one of Amru-l-Kaïs's enemies, appeared before Ablaw, asking the coats of mail. Samual refused to give up the property entrusted to him, and Alhareth did not succeed in taking Samual's castle, which he besieged. One day, the nurse with Samual's youngest child walked outside of the castle, and was caught by Alhareth, who now threatened Samual with the death of the child in case he should not give up the coats of mail. Samual, after a moment's hesitation, said: The property confided to me I cannot give to thee, do as thou chooseth. Treachery is a necklace which does not grow rusty; my son hath brethren." The child, the historian says, was murdered, but Alhareth had to quit without obtaining the desired treasure. We know that in the time of Mohammed, Tema and the neighbouring countries were inhabited by Jewish independent tribes, and and that from them the founder of Islâm had had his knowledge of Biblical history with the poetical interpretation of the Aggadah, which found its way in the Qorân.

The Nabatean inscription found by Mr. Doughty, and published for the *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres* by M. Renan are not less than 27, smaller and larger ones. They date mostly from the reign of King Aretas, who was in possession of Damascus when St. Paul came there. These inscriptions are sepulchral, and contain imprecations against those who should bury in the tomb others than members of the family to whom they were appropriated, except by a written permission, analogous to the cave of Macpelah, bought of the Hittites by Abraham. These inscriptions are not only in Arabic, but also in Aramaic, with forms found in the Aramaic pieces of Daniel and Ezra. Mishnaitic words, such as קנם (κύρσος), סלע (a coin), and others, are used in them.

That the Edomites and the Nabateans were, if not of the same race, at all events closely related, cannot be doubted. Esau married Mahalath, a sister of Nebajoth (Gen. xxviii, 9). It is allowed that Nebajoth represents the father of the Nabateans, although the spelling is slightly different. They are mentioned in the Assyrian inscriptions of Assurbanipal by the side of the Kidrai, just as in the Bible, Nebaioth and Kedar, sons of Ishmaeli are associated together (Isaiah, lx. 7). In the later books of the Old Testament, such as Ezekiel and Chronicles, the Nabateans are, in all probability, comprehended under the common designations of *Arabians*. Gashmu (Nehemiah vi., 6; compare גשם), the Arabian, to judge by the Nabataean and Sinaitic inscription, in which the termination (*û*) is so frequent must have been a Nabataeen. This termination is to be found in the name of Esau (עשו). Amongst his sons we find the name of *Reû*-el (Gen. xxxvi., 4), and a grandson bears the name of Zepho (*Ibidem* 4). An Edomite town is called Paoo (*Ibidem* 39). We shall have perhaps to claim the Midianite Jethro (compare יתר) or Reu-el as a kinsman of the Nabataeans. Possibly Jeroboam, son of Nebat was of Nabataean descent; *ben* "son" being understood in the sense of the Arabic *ibn*. Jeroboam was in the services of Solomon, just as Uriah, the Hittite, served David. Naboth also, put to death by Ahab, may have been of Nabataean origin. Allusions have been made above to the tradition of the wisdom of Teman, Edom; the Nabateans have the same regulation amongst the Arabs.

The Arabs, *i.e.*, the Nabataeans, were according to Herodotus, masters of the whole coast of Palestine. We know also that the Assyrians transplanted Aramaic-speaking races to Samaria and to Philistia. M. Halévy made the ingenious conjecture that the word מור in the passage of Zechariah (iv. 6), "And a bastard shalll dwell in Ashdod," refers to the Nabataeans. Not only the rabbinical legends speak of the excessive promiscuity of the Idumæans and the people of Seïr, but Stephanus of Byzantium, who says, "Nabates Arabice significa eun, qui el adulterio natus est." If indeed the Nabatæans were settled at Ashdod, the *Ashdodith*, the language of Ashdod, which the young generation of the returned exiles spoke, according to Nehemiah, must have been the Nabatæan language. What a mixture of dialects must have prevailed in Palestine in the time of Ezra: Hebrew, Nabatæan, Aramaic form Kutha, Awa, &c., or the Samaritan, not to speak of the Babylonian dialect, which many, who returned from the Captivity brought with them? How far Ezra and Nehemiah succeeded in re-establishing Hebrew amongst the Jews, I shall try to explain in another place.

A. Neubauer.

THE HIBBERT LECTURES.

Professor Pfleiderer, of the University of Berlin, delivered the first of the Hibbert Lectures for the present year at St. George's Hall, on Monday afternoon, his subject being Paulinism: Its Origin and Influence on the Development of Christianity. It was the Tübingen School, said the lecturer, which first correctly estimated the historical significance of the Apostle Paul, and brought out the true meaning and proportions of the conflict between Paul and the first apostles. Some members of that school, however, had erred in representing Christianity as originating with Paul, and not with Jesus. Paulinism was undoubtedly based on the historical facts of Jesus's life. What Paul did was to add to the new religion the elements of perpetuity. Christianity could not have survived the crushing effects of "massive Judæan particularism" unless Paul had risen above the Law. Paul had never listened to Jesus, yet he thoroughly understood the teaching of the Master, and perceived the full meaning of his mission as the Saviour of the world. The first Christians were to all intents and purposes Jews; all that distinguished them from their brethren was their belief in the crucified one as the Messiah. Christianity in its initial stages merely represented a sect of Judaism. Jesus himself did not contemplate the extension of his Messianic labours to the heathen world. The primitive Christians observed the Jewish laws respecting food; they kept the festivals, &c. They were Jews of the strictest piety. The conversion of Paul, the Pharisee and the persecutor of the Christians, changed the aspect of things. Out of his mission arose the question whether heathen Christians were exempt from the Law. It was answered in the affirmative. It was then that Paul began to teach that the death of Jesus took the place of the Law as the means of salvation. But for such teaching Christianity would probably have perished with the Second Temple. The transformation of the Pharisee into the Apostle was no miracle. It could be explained on purely psychological grounds. An excitable, nervous temperament, a mind burdened with doubt and deeply impressed with the image of the suffering Christians, combined with the influences of the desert-solitudes to produce that ecstatic state in which the phantoms of the imagination seem to be realities of the outer world. Hence originated the supernatural ideas of Paul about Jesus; and in one sense they may be said to have proceeded from God.

SERMONS BY THE REV. PROFESSOR MARKS.

The Second Series of Sermons delivered on various occasions by the Rev. Prof D. W. Marks, between March 14th, 1857, and October 8th, 1885 (with a Lecture on the Jewish Pulpit, delivered in 1862), have been republished by Messrs. Trübner. These sermons have long been out of print, and their republication has no doubt been suggested by the interest exhibited in the Third Series of Sermons by Professor Marks, recently published, as well as by their own intrinsic value.

The Jerusalem Talmud.—M. Moïse Schwab, of the Bibliothèque Nationale Paris, has arranged with Messrs Williams and Norgate for the publication of vol. I. of an English translation of the Talmud. The work will probably be issued towards the end of June.

Institute of Shorthand Writers.—On Tuesday the inaugural address was delivered by Mr. Matthias Levy, who read a Paper on "Shorthand; its History and its Prospects." Among the subjects discussed by Mr. Levy was the "mark" in Ezekiel ix. 4, והתויתו, the *Tau*, and the "Writer's Inkhorn."

A Paper, by Mr. J. S. Rubinstein, on the Enfranchisement of Leaseholds, read at the Social Science Congress, 1884, has been published by the Leaseholds Enfranchisement Association.

Miss Ada S. Ballin is preparing an English edition of M. James Darmesteter's work on the Mahdi, which will appear shortly in the form of a small volume.

Messrs. Black will shortly publish an English version of Prof. Julius Wellhausen's "Prolegomena to the History of Israël," together with an amplified reprint of Prof. Wellhausen's article "Israel" in the "Encyclopædia Britannica." The volume will contain an introduction by Prof. Robertson Smith.

The Class for the Study of the Talmud held by the Rev. B. Spiers, Dayan, will be resumed at the Vestry Room of the New West End Synagogue, St. Petersburgh Place, on Tuesday next.

The Rabbinical Seminary in Berlin.—During last year the Rabbinical Seminary in Berlin was attended by 21 students, of whom 13 were of German, 8 of Hungarian, and 3 of Russian nationality. At the end of the financial year, the funds of the Seminary showed a surplus of 9,116 marks. The funded property amounts to 202,685 marks. The annual report is preceded by a paper, written by Professor Dr. Barth, entitled "Beiträge zur Erklärung des Jesajah."

"Michael Henry" Society.—One of the most successful concerts was given last Sunday, under the direction of Mr. S. H. Valentine. Pianoforte solos were played by Mr. D. M. Davis (who conducted) and Miss Florence Waud, whose playing was much appreciated. Humourous songs were sung by Mr. Paul, and the operatic selections by Mrs. Amelia Braham were deservedly encored; several ballads were charmingly sung by the Misses Reika Barrie and Marie Davis (Her Majesty's Theatre). Mr. Walter Clifford sang "London Bridge" and "The Yeoman's Wedding" with much effect. The heartiest receptions of the evening were, however, reserved for Miss Carrie Lawrence, both of whose recitations were encored, and for Professor Arnstein, whose selections on the violin were rendered with masterly effect. In "Duo de Concert," by Viotti, Professor Arnstein was efficiently joined by Mr. Edward Peretz (a pupil).

METROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL, Kingsland Road.—City Offices, 163, Bishopsgate Street, Without, E.C.—The aggregate number of patients relieved during the week ending April 11, was medical 453; surgical, 189; total 642; of which 274 were new cases.

INVALIDS' CHAIRS (for in and out door use), Carriage Chairs, Reclining Couches, Bed Rests Bed Tables, Leg Rests, Reading Stands, Bath Chairs (for hand or pony), Spinal Couches, Commode Chairs, Recumbent Chairs, adjustable to any position. Every Invalid should send for Leveson and Sons' Illustrated Catalogue, post free, 90 and 92, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.—[Advt.]

THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

ST. PETERSBURG, April 5th, 1885.

For some time past our daily press has been extensively and favourably occupied with the doings of two Jewish personages. Newspapers of every shade of opinion, and representing every party, have, metaphorically speaking, placed laurel crowns on the heads of these two men, who may be said to be the heroes of the day. They are Poliakoff and Passower. The first, our celebrated railway king, has attracted general attention by his plan for concentrating the entire network of railways in this empire and placing them under the management of the State. The foremost journals in both capitals have reproduced the scheme, and have devoted to it leading articles, teeming with the most flattering encomiums on Poliakoff and his plan. This universal approbation has gained for M. Poliakoff the honour of being elected by a large majority as a member of the Municipal Council of St. Petersburg, an honour which, if I mistake not, has hitherto been conferred only on one Jew. In these days of militant anti-Semitism, the distinction now enjoyed by M. Poliakoff is truly remarkable.

Of a widely different character, though not less significant, is the forensic triumph gained by M. Passower. Although still in the vigour of life, he has long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the foremost among Russian jurists. His striking talent as an author is only excelled by his vast general and legal knowledge, and he is without exaggeration the only jurist in Russia who is as deeply versed in civil as in criminal law. When some years ago the Government applied to the Corporation of Advocates to designate from their body men who were competent to be elected on the Commission for the Revision of the Codex, M. Passower was elected by the Civil as well as the Criminal Section. He is still the only Jewish member of the Council of the Corporation of Advocates, in which position he has greatly distinguished himself. Yet it was not these qualifications, important as they are, which made him one of the heroes of the day, but the brilliant speech for the defence he delivered last week in the great Waliano trial, in which other great Russian lawyers, such as Plewako, Alexandroff, and Korabzewsky, were engaged as counsel. This speech is the topic of general conversation, and has produced the most flattering notices in the press, of which the greatest of our liberal journals, the *Novosti*, was the most conspicuous. M. Passower is also rich in his knowledge of Jewish affairs and history; he once wrote in our defence, and so thoroughly interested himself in the condition of our unhappy brethren, as to give rise to the hope, strengthened by his vast ability and his independent position, that we would one day possess in him a Reisser or even a Crémieux. Unhappily this hope has up to the present not been fulfilled; for some years M. Passower has shown an utter indifference to Jews and Judaism, and in this respect he has rather imitated M. Poliakoff. Recently, however, the latter has to some extent revived his interest in us, so that his acceptance of the post of President of the Building Committee of our new synagogue has given the utmost satisfaction.

Scarcely second to the speech of M. Passower, or to the railway scheme of M. Poliakoff, is the promotion to the grade of Doctor of Medicine of our talented young coreligionist, M. G. Herzenstein. His name is likewise in men's mouths, not so much on account of his dissertation, "Syphilis in Russia," a book of 500 pages, which has been admitted even by opponents to be an extraordinarily comprehensive and well written work, as on account of his vigorous defence of his arguments against the onslaughts of anti-Semites. M. Herzenstein had the courage to declare that the reason why diseases of the nature to which his book is devoted are less prevalent among Jews than among non-Jews is the superior morality of the former. Naturally this statement wounded the patriotism of his Christian enemies, and gave birth to spiteful and venomous anti-Jewish utterances. Fortunately for himself, M. Herzenstein had fortified his case with official statistics, of which he availed himself to the utmost; he has, therefore, been enabled to maintain the ground he has taken up. The official data which he has collected he intends to publish in a separate pamphlet; and the work will doubtless be read with the greatest interest by Jews, if not by Christians also.

Regarding Count Pahlen's Commission on the Jewish Question, little information has lately been vouchsafed to us. The only item of news that has recently transpired on this subject has been that one of the members of the Commission has addressed a circular, containing numerous and minute inquiries about the quantity and quality of Jewish schools, Chedarim, &c. But, while the Commission is slowly pursuing its investigations, the Government is continuing to carry out on its own account various restrictive measures against the Jews. Here in St. Petersburg the police are from day to day surrounding the right of domicile and the industrial activity of the Jews with still greater obstacles. At Mohilew, the Governor forbids the Jews to speak with each other in Polish. In Warsaw, the Governor-General has decreed that all candidates for Rabbinical posts in Poland must pass an examination in the Russian language, and he has also ordered the closing of a large number of Chedarim. The Governor-General of Odessa has interdicted "Maggidim," "Darshonim," and all other preachers, except the regularly ordained Rabbis, from delivering sermons and expounding the Scriptures in the Jewish houses of worship situated within the area of his jurisdiction. There is nothing in all the laws concerning the Jews which authorises the measures I have here named; but it is an established rule in Russia that every administrator of the law tramples as he pleases on the rights of the Jews, without having the fear of punishment before his eyes.

It being an old Jewish custom not to conclude with anything of an unfavourable character, I am pleased to mention that M. Israel Brodsky, the well-known merchant and philanthropist, has been appointed by His Imperial Majesty a Commercial Councillor, in recognition of his services to Russian commerce and industry.

The Chamber of Commerce at Odessa, has received from the Governor-General a communication, which lays down the conditions under which foreign Jewish merchants will be permitted to carry on their trade in Russia. These conditions five in number, provide that merchants desiring to obtain the necessary permission shall make applications for this purpose to the Minister of Finance, accompanied by testimonials as to character, and certificates describing their birthplace, business and their financial stability.

The Imperial Senate has recently applied to the governors of the eight departments into which Finland is divided for a census of the Jewish population in the several districts administered by them, and for reports on the manner in which the Jews gain their livelihood. The governors will further have to report how long and by what right Jews reside in Finland. These demands of the Senate are probably connected with the deliberations on which the Finnish Diet will shortly be engaged, regarding the rights of residence and the privileges of the Jews in Finland.

Gorodin, the well-known apostle of the "Biblical Brotherhood" in Elizabethgrad, has obtained permission from the Government to appoint a special Rabbi and open a separate synagogue for his community.

The Governor-General of Warsaw, imitating the action taken some months ago by the Sanitary Committee of the London Board of Guardians, lately ordered an inspection of 50 Chedarim in the capital of Poland. Only 17 were found to satisfy hygienic and educational requirements. The remainder have since been closed.

A Viennese journal states that M. de Giers, the Russian Foreign Minister, who was Lord Granville's antagonist in the Lewisohn case, is of Jewish extraction.

THE JEWS OF MOROCCO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

TANGIER, March 30.

Somehow or other it would seem that the most interesting items of news in connection with our Jewish community are those of persecutions and outrages perpetrated against them. Now the Demnat affairs are hushed up, there is a perfect lull in Jewish matters, until such time as public attention abroad will be wakened by some unexpected incident of the same nature.

A pleasant piece of news for those who take an interest in Morocco-Jewish affairs will be the promise given me by M. Feraud, the newly-arrived French Minister here, to speak personally to the Sultan, and represent the great advantages which would accrue to his country were Jewish disabilities removed and a more liberal administration to replace the present obnoxious system. It is true that many other representatives have done, or pretended to have done, as much in their embassies to the Sheriffian Court; but here the case will be different, as M. Feraud, being a perfect Arabic scholar, his *tête-a-tête* communication will produce far better effect than the guarded diplomatic language used through the medium of an interpreter. M. Feraud will start on his mission some time in April, and it would only be a step in the right direction if our influential Jewish bodies in Europe were to write him expressing their thanks for his solicitude shown in bringing the Demnat Jews' affair to a satisfactory issue, and requesting him to advocate the cause of tolerance and humanity while on his visit to the Sultan's Court. I feel confident that a direct application of this nature would enhance his interest far better than official recommendations through the Ministry.

The Grand Vizier's fanatical propensities are daily becoming more prominent. It appears that the Jewish community at Fez has been in arrear of the Capitation Tax for two years. Recently they inquired of the Vizier how they were to pay this tax, and into whose hands. This magnate's reply was that it must be paid in the old form, which it is useful to explain. A number of Adouls, or Moorish scribes, are present at the Court, where various government functionaries are waiting for the Jewish representatives to appear. When these come in an indefinite number, each has to approach barefoot and with uncovered head, his right hand, extended, holding the sum of money gathered from the number of persons he represents. On approaching sufficiently near for the purpose, the Moorish functionary extends his hand to take the money from the outstretched palm of the Jew, and with the other hand gives him a slap on the head. These barbarous forms of humiliation have been unheard of for some years, and the return to them is a sign of intolerance which is well worthy of the middle ages.

News reaches us from Morocco that a Jew named Selam Bend-zan, who was recently sent to Morocco City, as the bearer of orders from the Sultan to prosecute an action against one of the neighbouring governors for the murder of his father, has been cast into prison by the Government's orders. The strangest feature about the case is that this man was recommended by the British Minister at Tangier to His Majesty's justice.

We hear from Mogador that the Chevalier Joseph Elmaleh has been promoted, by the Austrian Government to the post of Vice-Consul in that place.

The courier sent by the Saffi Jewish community to the Sultan for orders respecting the murdered Jew, has returned without an answer of any sort.

Several American citizens trading in this country have named a number of Demnat Jews their commercial agents with a view to protecting them against future persecutions. Much credit is due to our American cousins for their humane solicitude on behalf of the persecuted, and more especially to the United States representative, who is ever ready to avail himself of every means in his power to favour the oppressed. The delegates will start for Fez immediately after the Passover holidays in order to get from the Sultan's Court the necessary escort for their surety when they get home.

Notwithstanding all the efforts made by the Alliance "Comité" to cover the deficit of the girls' school, there seems to be a good amount required to cover the budget. It is to be hoped the Anglo-Jewish Association and the Trustees of the Morocco Fund will come forward in aid of this institution.

Oxford.—Mr. J. Zacharia, the Honorary Secretary of the Oxford Congregation has been elected a member of the Board of Guardians. This is the first instance of a coreligionist being elected to serve in an official capacity in the city of Oxford.

West Hartlepool.—Mr. G. L. Abrahams, who was recently elected a member of the local governing body of West Hartlepool, was on Saturday returned at the head of the poll as a member of the Hartlepool Board of Guardians. He polled 3,060 votes, a majority of 162 over Dr. Atkinson, the next highest on the poll, and 1,095 over the lowest. This is the third year in succession that Mr. Abrahams has been elected a Guardian of the Poor, and the second time he has been placed first on the poll. Mr. Abrahams who is the first Jew in this district who has been elected to a public office, appears to have earned the general goodwill and esteem of the ratepayers during the time he has acted as a Guardian by his regular attention to the duties of the office and his independent action at the Board. The honour conferred on Mr. Abrahams is also regarded as a compliment to the local Jewish community.

"It saved my life."—Lamplough's Pyretic Saline.—"When I was correspondent for the 'Manchester Guardian' at Uskub, I had a very severe attack of gastric fever. No medical help being available, I fell back on Lamplough's Pyretic Saline, which I always take with me. *It saved my life*, the fever had obtained a strong hold on me." This Great Remedy for numerous common and other ailments may be obtained of any Chemist, or of H. Lamplough 113 Holborn.—[Advt.]

THE AUSTRIAN MORTARA CASE.

Rabbi Dr. Bloch, who, as we intimated last week, was instrumental in giving publicity, through his interpellation in Parliament, to the forcible conversion of the Jewish girl, Rachel Streglitz, of Cracow, has had a conference in Vienna with the Minister of Justice and with Herr Zborowski, President of the Provincial Court of Justice in Cracow. As a result of these deliberations it is hoped that the girl will shortly be restored to her bereaved parents. In fulfilment of the promise which he gave to Dr. Bloch, when the matter was discussed in the Lower House, the Minister of Justice has desired the District Court at Cracow to furnish him with a detailed report on the abduction and baptism of the girl Streglitz.

An attempt of a similar nature has been made on a young Jewess named Frank, at Neutra (in Hungary). She was inveigled into a convent, where she was to be prepared for baptism. Fortunately her father discovered her whereabouts in time, and with the help of the civil authorities he succeeded in rescuing his child from the nuns.

KIMBERLEY.—A public meeting was held on the 11th march, at the Town Hall Kimberley, under the presidedcy of the Mayor, for the purpose of founding an Ambulance Association for the benefit of the miners. Among the speakers were the Jewish Member of Parliament and the Rev. Abraham Ornstien, who was elected a member of the Executive Committee.—A sad case of accidental drowning occurred on the 11th March. A Jewish young man named Baum, whose parents reside in Great Alie St., London, was on his way to Vrijburg to open a store for the soldiers. On arriving at a place called "Fourteen Streams," about 20 miles from Kimberley, he went into the river to bathe, and before any assistance could be rendered was drowned. Two Jewish young men, who were also travelling to Vrijburg, with the assistance of a Dutchman, recovered the body. They made a rough coffin out of pieces of wood which they could find in the fields, and put the body on their cart and brought it back to Kimberley. The remains of the unfortunate young man were buried in the Jewish Cemetery at Kimberley.

TREDEGAR.—The yearly meeting of this congregation was held on Sunday, at 85, Queen Street, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. Mr. E. W. Waites was voted to the Chair. Mr. S. Woolfson was elected President, and Mr. P. Samuel, Treasurer. Other business having been discussed relating to the congregation, the meeting concluded with the usual vote of thanks to the Chair, proposed and seconded by Messrs. S. L. Harris and M. Isaacs.—A Branch has been established at Tredegar in connection with the "Society for Promoting Colonies in Palestine." It is supported by the entire congregation and by some residents in the neighbourhood. Mr. S. Rosenbaum is President.—A society has also been established, called the עזר דלים Society, for the purpose of assisting the itinerant poor of the Jewish community. It is supported by the entire congregation and presided over by Mr. L. Bernstein.

COPENHAGEN.—M. Joel Ballin, the greatest of Danish copperplate engravers has died in Copenhagen, and was buried in the Jewish cemetery on the 21th ult. He was sent to Paris in 1848 at the expense of the State, and after having spent several years in foreign countries (in 1870 he resided in London) he returned to his native land, and was elected by Parliament as a State pensioner. Every year he sent several engravings to the Academy of Arts, in Copenhagen. The funeral was attended by the Director of the Academy, and many of the civil and military authorities. An oration was delivered by the Chief Rabbi, Professor Dr. Wolff.

AMSTERDAM.—The firm of J. Metz, in Amsterdam, is busy with the erection of a special workshop, in which the cutting of the largest diamond in the world is to be commenced. This diamond, which has recently been found in South Africa, weighs 475 carats, and is said to be greatly superior in colour and brilliancy to all the other famous diamonds in the world.

CREMATION AMONG JEWS.—In 1878 a Crematorium was for the first time opened at Gotha (Germany). Since that period the bodies of 12 Jews, of which 11 were transported thither from other parts, have been burned in the furnace. In two instances the relatives of the deceased applied for the spiritual offices of the Jewish clergy at the cremation, but these requests were emphatically refused.

THE NEW SECT IN RUSSIA.—According to the *Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung*, Joseph Rabbinowitsch, the notorious founder of the sect "New Israel," has allowed himself to be baptized and received into the Orthodox Greek faith. With the view of obtaining more adherents among the lower classes of Jews, Rabbinowitsch has been authorised to have sermons delivered in his church, in the Jewish-German jargon.

MISS B. COHEN was one of the three ladies who were entrusted with the function of robing the Princess of Wales on the occasion of the degree of Doctor of Music being conferred on Her Royal Highness, in Dublin, on Friday last.

MR. H. ISAACS, of the Jews' Free School, and Reader of the Great Prescot Street Synagogue, has been presented by the members of that synagogue with a silver Kiddush Cup, on the occasion of his marriage.

MR. BARNETT SAUL, B.A., has been engaged as Hebrew Master to the Whitechapel Foundation School. The pupils will now be taught Hebrew free of charge.

MR. D. GOLDSTEIN (of the well-known restaurant in Bloomfield Street) has been elected an Overseer of the Parish of Coleman Street.

MR. JOSEPH ASCHER has been re-elected a Guardian of the Strand Union of the Royal Parish of St. Martins-in-the-Field.

ON Wednesday last Mr. and Mrs. Da Costa Andrade kindly presented one shilling to every pupil in the Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Villareal and National Infant Schools in honour of their daughter's marriage.

MR. MORITZ ADLER, the blind pianist of Frankfort, returned to London after a successful tour in Germany, and will give a concert on the 18th May at Steinway Hall.

ALFRED LEVI (aged 13, son of Mr. Marcus Levi), of Knoll House, High Broughton, Manchester, passed the recent Junior Cambridge Examination.

GERMAN HOSPITAL, DALSTON.—During the month of March last, 130 in-patients were admitted (of whom 8 were of the Jewish religion), 37 of them being cases of accidents. 5,154 out-patients were treated at the Hospital and Dispensaries 1,815 being new cases.

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AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Herr Iranyi has brought in a bill in the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies, relative to the settlement of foreigners in that country. In the course of his speech, Herr Iranyi denied that, as alleged by certain newspapers, he was actuated by anti-Semitic motives. On the contrary, he urged that by restricting the admission of foreign Jews who were unable to maintain themselves, he was doing a service to the native Jews, and that he was at the same time giving a check to anti-Semitism. The Minister-President Tisza, while sympathising with the object of the Bill, asked Herr Iranyi to withdraw it, as the Government proposed to submit a Bill of a similar character early in the ensuing session. Herr Iranyi accordingly complied with the Minister's request.

Dr. Alexius László, Inspector of the Evangelical Church in Oroshaza, has resigned his post on the ground that an anti-Semitic tendency has sprung up in the communal life and in the affairs of the Church, which is antagonistic to the principles of the Reformed Faith as well as of humanity.

The law officers of the Crown in Vienna have confiscated the manifesto issued by the anti-Semitic party in view of the Municipal Elections. Judicial proceedings are being taken against the signatories to the manifesto.

An imposing military funeral took place a couple of weeks ago in Pesth, when the remains of Regimental Surgeon Dr. Josef Resoffsky were conveyed to their final resting-place in the Jewish cemetery. An immense gathering of troops, headed by general and staff officers, formed part of the procession.

Herr Wilhelm Horwart, editor of a satirical paper published at Stuhlweissenburg, has been expelled from that town, and escorted to his original place of domicile, for having carried on an anti-Jewish movement.

JEWISH WORKING MEN'S CLUB.—On Saturday evening a novel change was made in the usual style of entertainments, Mr. S. Moses kindly giving, by means of his new triple oxy-hydrogen limelight, a pictorial entertainment showing seventy slides depicting some of the most interesting scenes and episodes in the war in Egypt and the Soudan; Professor Hellis (late of the Royal Polytechnic Institution) giving a most instructive and interesting descriptive lecture. The entertainment, which was under the personal direction of Messrs. S. Moses and Joseph Green, was concluded by their showing on the screen various statuary effects and portraits of well-known personages; the political leaders being cheerd and hissed by their respective partisans, while the splendid portraits of Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., and Her Majesty the Queen secured unanimous and hearty cheering.

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Hebrew, Piano and Harmony, Singing, Drawing and Painting, Dancing and Calisthenics by efficient Masters.
Pupils prepared for the University Examinations. Prospectus on application.
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(Close to Gower Street Station, Metropolitan Railway.)
SOUND AND LIBERAL EDUCATION ON MODERATE TERMS.

Pupils are prepared for the Higher Cambridge Examinations, for the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, for the College of Preceptors, and for the Royal Academy and Trinity College for Music.
Visiting Tutors for special subjects.
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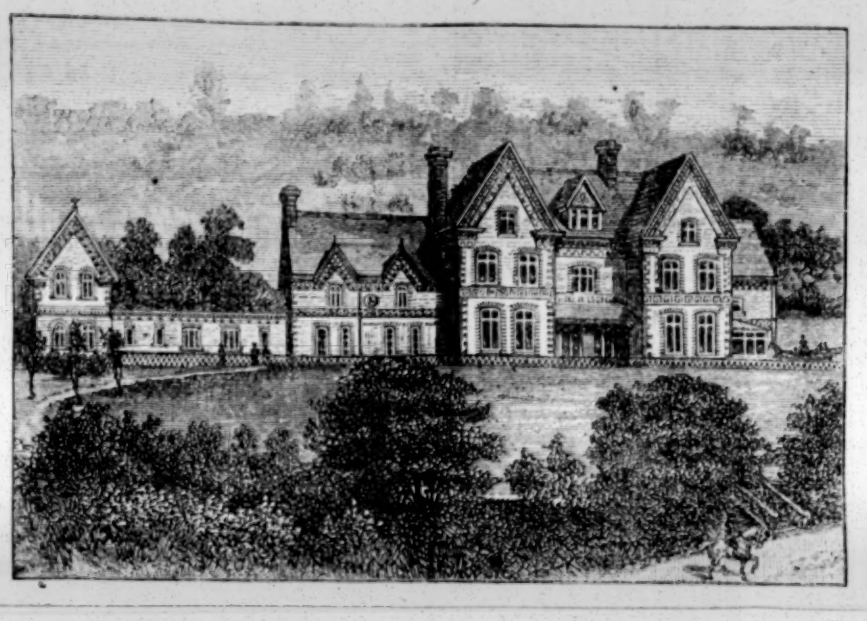

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